

ARMY



NAVY

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JOURNAL.

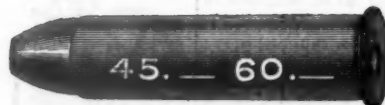
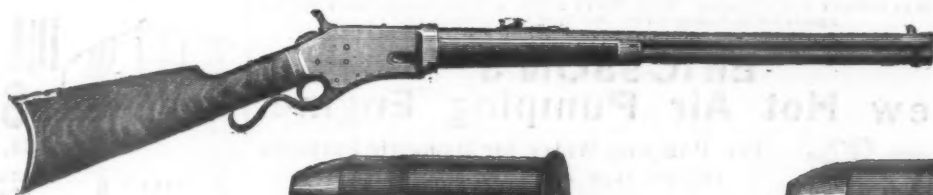
AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 1028.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

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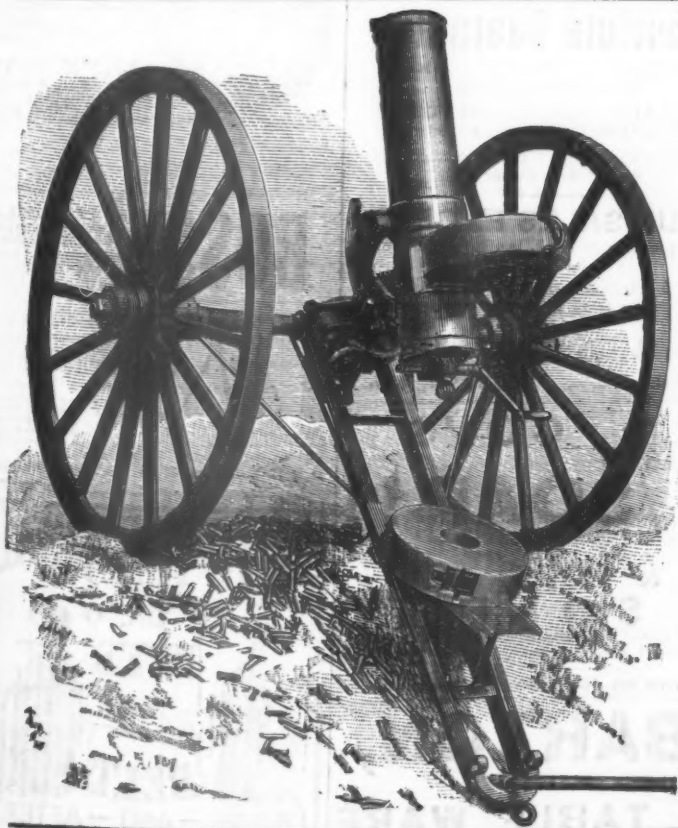
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With this feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. It is, beyond doubt, the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Béné, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. OF WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marine, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884:

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Annapolis, Md.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. BLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. OF MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing rations to the United States Marine, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884:

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Annapolis, Md.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. BLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. OF THURSDAY, the TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing Supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained and the standard sample seen at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, 226 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. BLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 21, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 21st, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, materials and tools required for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Barrack Chairs and Corn Brooms, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884, as follows:

226,000 square feet best oak-tanned Wax Upper Leather; 135,000 pounds best oak-tanned Sole Leather; 2,000 pounds Counter Leather; 34,000 square feet Sheep Skin Slivers; 2,000 pounds American and 5,000 pounds Swede Nails; 1,500 pounds Swede Lasting Tacks; 500 pounds Machine Thread; 21,000 feet Oak Lumber; 25,000 pounds Broom Corn, and other supplies entering into the manufacture of the articles named.

Articles furnished will be rigidly inspected and none inferior to the standard accepted.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The articles required are deliverable on and after July 1st, 1883. Bidders will state the number and quantities of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1883, the quantities monthly thereafter, and the time when the whole delivered will be completed, which shall be before the end of March, 1884.

Proposals must be accompanied by the required bond, duly executed in accordance with the prescribed form; the amount to be not less than ten per centum of the value of the articles they propose to supply.

Blank proposals, and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies at Military Prison" and addressed to the undersigned.

A. P. BLUNT,
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ACCORDING TO SIZE.



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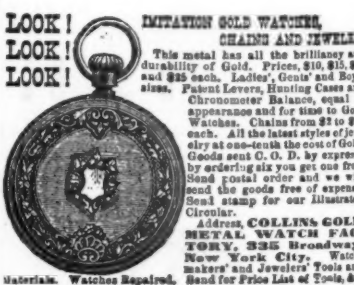
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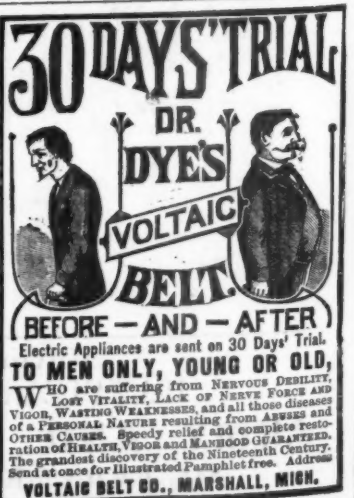
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 1028.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

A MANUAL OF DRILL AND TACTICS.

SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is not, of course, my intention to go into the details of battalion drill in this article, but simply to give a general idea of the manner of handling a battalion in accordance with my Manual. And I wish here to remark that since the publication of my first paper a captain of my regiment has suggested a valuable improvement, which I unhesitatingly accept. The object of his suggestion is to do away with the necessity for the so called irregular commands.

All commands are to be automatic; that is, executed to or from the general guides, according as the passage is minor or major. Should, however, the commanding officer desire to execute a movement in a direction contrary to these general rules, he simply changes the general guides to the opposite flank, and then gives the usual command. This, of course, produces exactly the same result, as would be obtained by giving an irregular command, which would require the guides to cross after the movement was completed, and it does away with the necessity for a duplicate set of commands.

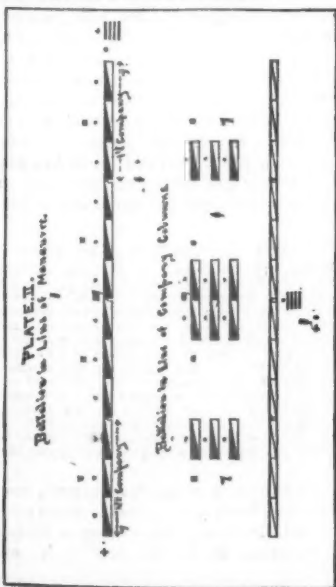
It will be evident to my readers that the change from a line of battle in close order to one in dispersed order must necessarily introduce entirely new features into the school of the battalion. The old line of battle is retained as the line of manoeuvre, but it is no longer the all important formation, and therefore only a comparatively few methods of passing thereto are required.

These formations, while varying in minor details from the old tactics, especially in points depending upon the new column of fours, are nevertheless based upon such well-known principles that they may readily be imagined without explanations.

Whenever a movement is spoken of in these articles as something understood without explanation, it is executed upon the principles laid down in Upton, although not necessarily by the same commands or exactly in the same way as to minor details.

The new line of battle, with its preparatory formation the line of company columns, are under the system now in discussion, the all important drill objectives. The problem is how to pass to and from the line of company columns to the order in column, and also to and from the line of battle in dispersed order, under all circumstances, in all directions, and in the shortest possible time.

Having a battalion in line to form line of company columns, the command is—1. *Form company columns*; 2. *March*. This is a minor passage, and hence formed towards the general guides. Now the rule is that, in line, the general guide is always at the centre. Hence this movement must be executed towards the centre. The captains of the right wing command—1. *On left platoon*; 2. *Form company column*; 3. *March*; and those of the left wing—1. *On right platoon*; 2. *Form company column*; 3. *March*. This movement produces the position shown in Plate II.



It will be observed that in this formation the right wing companies are left in front and the left wing companies are right in front. This does not always, however, follow. In many formations all the companies are played right in front; sometimes all are played left in front, depending entirely upon the previous formation from which the line of company columns was formed. The relative position of platoons in a company is a matter of no importance.

* In his original essay Lieut. Whistler says: "A formation is said to be major or minor to another, depending upon the size of the subdivisions. Thus, a column of platoons is major to a column of fours, and vice versa. General Rules—1. A passage from a major to a minor formation is executed towards the general guides. 2. A passage from a minor to a major formation is executed from the general guides. 3. The chiefs of subdivision on the completion of any movement, announce the guide to the side opposite to the general guides."

To reform line, the command is—1. *Form line*; 2. *March*. The captains command—1. *On front (or rear) platoon*; 2. *Deploy column*; 3. *March*. This movement being a major passage must be made from the centre; but the captains may make the deployment on either the front or rear platoon. One of these movements taking up no more space or time than the other. Thus if a captain so desire, he may always bring his platoons back to their original relative position whenever line of manoeuvre is formed.

General Rule.—In line of company columns the centre columns are always closed on the centre; and the flank columns are always two platoons interval therefrom.

The advantage of this formation is that the platoons to be deployed into dispersed order are posted in rear of the centre of the front they are to cover; and can thence be deployed upon their centre file, this being the most rapid method of deployment. In addition to this advantage, the small compact columns are readily handled, and manoeuvred in brush, woods, and over rough country. The principal objection to this formation is that when manoeuvring under fire the entire platoon front is exposed to the enemy's fire. To avoid this, a formation known as the *advance by the flank of companies* has been introduced. Let us consider a battalion in line of manoeuvre. Now if the companies of the right wing execute by the left flank column right and the left wing companies execute by the right flank column left, we will have the formation above mentioned. The centre companies gain an interval of about three yards from each other so as to give room for the file closers. This movement is executed either from line of manoeuvre or company columns, by the command—1. *Advance by the flank of companies*; 2. *March*, which being a minor passage is executed towards the centre.

It will readily be seen, that this formation gives the minimum of exposure; and at the same time company columns can instantly be formed by each platoon executing a front into line, at the command—1. *Form company columns*; 2. *March*.

COLUMN IN MASS.

The column of companies at full distance is not used. Companies played at platoon distance, are designated a *column in mass*, and this column takes the place of the old column of divisions, with one important difference. The flank of the companies, is the front of the column; that is the column is ordinarily manoeuvred by the flank of the companies, and the flanks of the companies are always towards the enemy. Marching by the front of the companies, is only resorted to in moving parallel to the enemy's front.

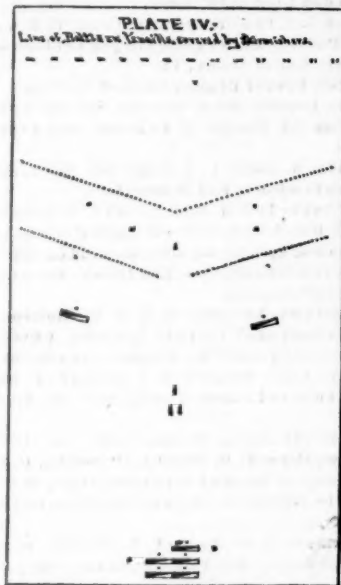
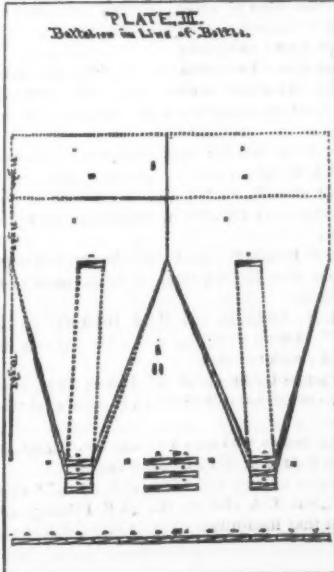
The reason for this change will readily be understood, when it is noticed that by each platoon executing a front into line, and closing to half distance, four company columns are formed. Now if the flank companies open out to their proper intervals, we have the line of company columns. The old column in mass, must be ready to deploy instantly into line of battle; hence the front of the subdivisions must be towards the enemy. The new column in mass must be ready to form line of company columns, hence the flank of subdivisions must be kept towards the enemy. The compactness of this column, the ease with which it may be handled, the small exposure, in front, and the fact that the line of company columns can be rapidly formed in any direction, should render this formation of exceeding importance.

DOUBLE COLUMN OF PLATOON.

This column, and its designation, sufficiently explains its formation, has some advantages, due to the rapidity with which line of company columns may be formed to and on the right or left. But its disadvantages due to its length and amount of front exposed, would probably limit its use to special circumstances.

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

This formation has been sufficiently explained in my first article, and is shown in Plates III. and IV.



The Manual provides methods for deploying at all angles to the front, and also provides for deployments from any other formation in an emergency.

I would state here that the *line of battle on terrain*, is intended for defensive purposes, when a cross fire is an important consideration.

In general the method of handling a battalion on the field, before becoming engaged, may be stated as follows.

The battalion is manoeuvred in mass, moving by the flank of companies, without of course the use of numbers. Thus instead of a long strung out battalion line, a short and compact one is employed, consisting of four sub-divisions marching side by side, in column of files. As soon as the battalion is opposite its position in line, the line of company columns is formed, so as to gain the advantage, first of compact small sub-divisions, and secondly of the care and rapidity with which line of battle may be formed therefrom. Should the movement into position be under fire, it may be made by the advance by flank of companies; thus presenting the minimum amount of exposure, and at the same time be in position to form company columns instantaneously.

The method of fighting the battalion has, I think, been sufficiently discussed in my first paper.

Before closing I would like to call the attention of my readers to a summary of the claims presented by my Manual, and my reasons for offering it for the consideration of the profession.

Without casting any reflections upon the present tactics, I think it will be conceded that it is at any rate behind the latest thought upon the subject of tactics and drill; that a *dispersed order* has become a necessity, and that deployments from close order to dispersed order must be made without the use of a system of numbering; that the method of fighting in the future must be by "thin lines continually fed and strengthened from the rear"; in other words by some company column formation or its equivalent. Furthermore that manoeuvring under fire and on the field must be by the simplest flank formation; that the use of any system of numbering must be given up on the field; and finally that a column of fours or its equivalent must be retained on the march.

While my Manual sacrifices nothing as to precision, to render it suitable for parade purposes, it is essentially a service manual. The column of fours is simple, requiring the minimum of abstract memory absolutely without inversion; and is not used upon the field. The method of deployment into dispersed order is simple and without resort to numbers. The line of battle is consistent with the most advanced tactical thoughts, and corresponds, to that adopted abroad. The company column formation, is particularly suitable to our partially disciplined volunteers. The tactics of the Manual are exceedingly flexible, and the drill is ample for all the demands of the tactics. The system of automatic commands, is of the greatest importance; especially where so much dependence is to be placed upon a volunteer system.

I hope in another paper to give some idea of my peculiar Manual of Arms, and also of the manner of assimilating my drill to the other arms of the Service, especially to my own, the Artillery.

G. N. WHISTLER, 1st. Lieut. 5th Artillery.

THE Navy Department meets with considerable embarrassment in finding means of transportation for the articles for which an appropriation was made, to be purchased and sent to the natives at St. Lawrence Bay for their hospitality to the people of the *Rodgers*. The revenue steamer *Corcoran*, which was to have taken them, appears to be so loaded with her necessary supplies, and so constructed, that there is no space to spare, for any extraneous matters.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT Thomas L. Ossey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for some time past on special duty, in connection with the Transit of Venus, has returned to his permanent duties at Philadelphia, under Gen. Weitzel.

ASST. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, U. S. Army, for some time past in New York, joined at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, this week, to take Doctor Worthington's place, who has gone on a few weeks' leave.

MAJOR L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., recently on the Pacific Coast, is expected to join forthwith at his station, Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.

CAPTAIN Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Maguire, now in the east, sail this month from New York for Europe, to be absent during the summer months.

COLONEL R. Loder, U. S. Army, left New York early in the week to rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT John M. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Artillery, late of General Hunt's Staff, who was married to Miss Litchford, New Orleans, April 19, will after the wedding tour take his bride to Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, where his battery is at present stationed.

SIR Anthony Musgrave, K. G. M. G., Governor of Jamaica, accompanied by Lady Musgrave, arrived in New York early in the week from Kingston, Jamaica, en route to England. Lady Musgrave is a daughter of Mr. David Dudley Field, and a niece of Judge Field and Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

DURING the absence of Gen. D. McClure, U. S. A., on sick leave, Major W. H. Johnston, Paymaster, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Chief Paymaster's Office, at Governor's Island, in addition to his own at the Army Building, New York City.

LIEUTENANT R. B. Bradford, U. S. Navy, registered at the Astor House, New York City, in the early part of the week.

COMMANDER Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. Navy, visited New York early in the week, stopping at the Everett House.

LIEUTENANT C. R. Tyler, 16th Infantry, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant W. C. McFarland, 16th Infantry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, and will enter upon his duties early in July next.

GENERAL Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., has been Acting Adjutant General this week, during the absence of General Drum, at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT Herman Dowd, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave in New York, for some months past, has finally concluded to devote himself to civil pursuits, and will terminate his military career June 1 next.

GENERAL Diaz and party have arrived safely in Mexico. They left New Orleans Sunday morning last.

COL. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., recently returned from Europe, will remain in Washington for some time on temporary duty with General Ingalls. His health, though improved, is still somewhat delicate.

COLONEL J. M. Moore, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster's Department, will report to General Terry early in June, for duty as Chief Quartermaster. In the meantime Col. Chas. Bird, U. S. A., attends to the duties of the position.

LIEUTENANT J. E. Sawyer, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will leave for Europe, with his family, early in June, to remain for a few months.

GENERALS Schofield and Drum and Colonel Barr were hospitably entertained this week at Fort Leavenworth, while making the periodical inspection of the Military Prison. Secretary Lincoln, who was to have gone, decided at the last moment to remain in Washington.

CAPT. Chas. H. Warren, 14th Infantry, lately promoted, will join at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., for camp on White River early in June next, and take command of Co. G of his regiment.

LIEUT. J. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry, will succeed Lieut. G. O. Webster, 4th Infantry, as Professor at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., early in July.

CAPTAIN J. G. Walker, U. S. Navy, visited New York early in the week, registering at the Astor House.

LIEUT. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, is expected next week at Fort Snelling, Minn., from leave.

SURGEON-GENERAL Chas. H. Crane, U. S. A., has been appointed a visitor to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in place of the late Surgeon-General Barnes.

CAPT. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A. (retired), formerly of the 5th U. S. Artillery, an excellent officer, has entered upon the duties of treasurer of the Soldiers' Home.

CAPT. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited New York in the early part of the week to look after some horses for his light battery.

GEN. G. A. Pennypacker, U. S. A., came on from Philadelphia to New York this week and appeared before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island. His many friends in this direction gave him a hearty welcome. Though wounds compel his withdrawal from active service, Gen. Pennypacker is still inside of 40, having entered the volunteer service as Q. M. Sergeant, 9th Penn. Vols., in his 17th year.

GEN. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., again visited New York this week on Retiring Board duty.

CAPT. W. F. Randolph, 5th Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was in New York early in the week, inspecting horses designed for the light battery under his command.

GEN. Geo. W. Getty, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from leave and resumed command of the artillery school.

LIEUT. A. Slaker, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from their visit to New York to attend the funeral of Mrs. Russell.

CAPT. Thos. Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, left New York Tuesday of this week on an official visit to that far-off post, Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

LIEUT. W. A. Simpson, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short holiday.

COL. E. R. Warner, U. S. A., commander of Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, at Little Rock Barracks, has been selected by Gen. Hunt to act as judge at a competitive drill of the 4th Brigade South Carolina troops, to come off at Charleston, May 17.

PAYMASTER W. H. Smyth, U. S. A., lately on duty at Leavenworth, was expected this week at Tucson, Arizona, his new post of duty.

LIEUT. M. F. Goodwin, 9th Cavalry, of Fort Riley, Kan., has been compelled by ill health to relinquish duty for a month or two.

THE marriage of Miss Foote to Dr. John J. Tracy, of Cleveland, Ohio, took place April 25 at Fort Monroe, Va., at the residence of Lieutenant A. S. Cummins, 4th U. S. Artillery. The wedding was private, Chaplain Osgood E. Herick, U. S. A., officiating, and only the immediate friends of the family being present.

THE marriage of Lieutenant John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mary Dallam took place at the residence of the bride's father at Baltimore on Saturday, April 28. Miss Dallam is a daughter of Judge H. C. Dallam, and the groom a son of the Hon. John Bigelow. Lieutenant Bigelow has taken his bride to West Point, his present post of duty, the requirements of the Military Academy at this season not permitting a lengthened absence. His brother, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, was best man.

COLONEL Roger Jones, U. S. A., Inspector-General on the staff of General Hancock, while returning to Governor's Island from New York on Sunday evening, hastened to catch a car at 16th street and 6th avenue, and in doing so stumbled and fell violently, causing several contusions to his face. He was helped to the New York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he afterwards went to Governor's Island. We are glad to learn that, though there may be some slight disfigurement, no serious results will ensue.

THE *Sunday Herald* says: "The station of Capt. David Johnston Craigie, 12th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, on the shore of Lake Champlain, is a rather curious coincidence, in a military point of view. His great-uncle, Gen. Craigie, of the British army, commanded a brigade in Burgoyne's force in the advance from Canada when the post was captured, and another great-uncle, Lieut. Gen. Macdonald, of the British army, was a subaltern at the time the post was assailed ineffectually during the War of 1812. Capt. Craigie is a cousin of Maj.-Gen. Robert Hume, of the British army."

CAPT. F. L. Shoemaker, 4th Cavalry, intends to quit the Service June 1 next to engage in civil pursuits.

LIEUT. Corwin Sage, 17th Infantry, will leave Fort Yates, Dak., next week for the East on a brief visit.

PAYMASTER W. H. Whipple, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, will shortly visit the East to remain for a few weeks.

A Chicago *Tribune* correspondent reports that Jefferson Davis's estate covers an area of about 500 acres, a considerable portion of which is devoted to grape culture—the scuppernon and the table grapes of France—and to the cultivation of orange trees. "What is due from me in the way of hospitality," he said, "I shall be only too happy to extend to you; but we must let politics alone. I am not a public man, nor am I public property. I am not a seeker for office, nor is any office seeking me. I am plain Mr. Jefferson Davis, a private citizen, who in the evening of his life desires to live in quiet and in peace with his neighbors, without molestation or outside interference." Mr. Davis's study is a detached octagon-shaped, verandaed building, with a conical roof, standing about 100 feet to the left and in advance of the manor house. This is Mr. Davis's sanctum. It is cozy, well lighted, well ventilated, and with an open fireplace. Three sides of the octagon interior are lined with books, an oaken table is in the centre of the room, and three or four wooden chairs occupy as many corners. Between this table and the book shelves is a lounge bed, which Mr. Davis sleeps upon occasionally.

GEN. Joshua L. Chamberlain is rapidly recovering from the surgical operation recently performed upon him, and expects to be about again this week, stronger and in better health than he has been for twenty years.

MAJOR J. K. Mizner, 4th Cavalry, on leave from Fort Bayard, and Mrs. Mizner are visiting in California.

COMDR. Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., joined at Newport, R. I., early this week for duty in connection with the Torpedo Station.

CAPT. W. E. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Infantry, was recently in Albuquerque, New Mexico, fresh from the scene of hostilities in Arizona.

CAPT. H. H. Ketchum, 22d U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, N. Y., was on an official visit a few days ago to Fort Union, N. M., with recruits.

LIEUT. Thomas Cochran, of the British Navy, arrived in New York from Europe this week and registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

Among the people who expect to sail for Europe shortly are General George B. McClellan and family.

THE Regents of the State University of California have appointed Lieut. J. A. Hutton, 8th U. S. Infantry, military instructor at that institution.

GEN. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, N. Y., registered in Chicago this week on a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Deering.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says:

Mr. Crump, the steward of the White House, during Gen. Garfield's Administration, and one of the most faithful nurses, is now keeping a dining room in the old Club House building on New York Avenue, in this city. He tells many interesting reminiscences of President Garfield's last illness, one of which is of the day when the President first asked him for a glass of cold water. Crump relates that the physicians had forbidden him water, "but the poor man begged so hard and so pitiful like that I had frequently to leave the room to keep from violating the doctors' orders. When he found that pleading would not serve his ends, then he assumed an authoritative tone, and I instantly became deaf. Then he tried persuasion and cajoling; but I wouldn't weaken, until he suddenly called me to him in a low voice, and, with tears in his eyes, said: 'Crump, would you refuse a dying man a drink of water?' 'No, Mr. President,' I answered, 'but you are not dying.' 'But, Crump,' he added feebly, 'if you do not give it me I will die,' and he closed his eyes. I couldn't stand that, and I couldn't disobey the doctors. But somehow or another I just set a glass of spring water on the table by his bed, and went to the window; and, hang me, when I returned if that glass wasn't empty, and the President wanted to know, with a smile, what I meant by tantalizing him by placing a glass with no water in it within his reach, and he so thirsty. Crump relates that he never felt any more that day, and I am certain that if he did drink that water it did him no harm."

THE late ex-Governor of Massachusetts, Alexander Rice ex-Chairman of the House Naval Committee, who must be sixty-two or sixty-three years old, has become not only a husband but a father again.

THE Nashville *World* tells this story of Lieut. Walter F. Halleck, U. S. A., retired:

Halleck, while serving with the Union Army at the battle of Murfreesboro, had the misfortune to lose an eye. After the surrender he was promoted to the Regular Army as 1st lieutenant for gallantry as a private in the volunteer service, and was sent for several years on duty out West. To provide for an emergency he took along a couple of extra glass eyes. Halleck has a small blue eye, and the artificial optic was made to fit accordingly. On one occasion, at a gathering of the red braves, a six-and-a-half-footer, with but one eye, and that as black as a shoe and as large as a saucer, successfully brought Halleck to insert his artificial into his own sightless optic socket. Halleck says he never saw an Indian so delighted. Dressed above in a long white man's shirt and an old plug hat, he promenade around the camp as proud as Lucifer, with one big black and one little blue eye, really making the other Indians believe that he could see through the "white man's eye" as easily as he could through his natural eye. Halleck says he had never before seen a more amusing spectacle, and at the same time one which looked more like a picture of the devil.

THE San Francisco *Report* of April 21 says: Surgeon Trenor, U. S. A., has been transferred from Fort Yuma to San Diego. Mrs. Gen. Schofield gave a garden party at Black Point on the 28th of this month. Capt. Pearson and the officers of the *Wachusett* entertained on board, in Honolulu harbor, on the afternoon of April 12. Passed Assistant Engineers Ashton and McAlpine arrived from the Asiatic Squadron on the *Oceanic*, and have gone East.

THE *Morning Oregonian* says: The French Geographical Society have awarded their triennial gold medal to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, for his Arctic Expedition to King William's land. This medal is given every three years for the most conspicuous expedition in the Arctic, and this is the fourth award to America, Dr. Kane, Dr. J. J. Hayes and Capt. Hall, of Polar fame, receiving it before Lieut. Schwatka. It will be presented before the general assembly of the French Society on the 20th of April, and will be received by the American Minister to France, in the absence of the Lieutenant, and he will probably receive it through the State and War Departments. It may be well to know that in addition to half a dozen others who were mentioned for the honor, this medal has been awarded to Lieut. Schwatka over Nordenskjöld, who has been granted the title of baron and a large life annuity, all of which is hereditary. The only order Lieut. Schwatka had conferred upon him by a grateful Republic was an order to join his regiment.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a school of electric engineering at Brattleboro, Vt., in connection with the old Norwich University, founded in Norwich. The school has always had a military character, and was in fact founded as a military school by Capt. Alden Partridge, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who resigned his commission in 1818 for the purpose.

THE Leavenworth *Times*, of April 27, says:

Mrs. Bingham, wife of General J. D. Bingham, accompanied by her son, Mr. G. S. Bingham, returned yesterday morning from New Mexico. Mrs. Bingham went for the benefit of her health, but the high altitude proving unfavorable, was compelled to return home at an earlier date than was expected. The Misses Clara and Agnes Howard, who have been visiting at the residence of General Bell's for several months, expect to leave for San Antonio, Texas, in a few days. Mrs. Alfred M. Palmer, wife of Lieut. Palmer, 24th Infantry, will leave Fort Sill, I. T., next month for Washington, to visit relatives on Capitol Hill. It is said that the presents received by Lieutenant Slocum and Miss Brandreth were very numerous and costly, and that one was a cool fifty thousand dollars. Mrs. Story, of Wisconsin, accompanied by her daughter, arrived yesterday morning, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Reed.

CAPTAIN Charles Steelhammer, 15th Infantry, now visiting friends in Sweden, Europe, is expected to return this month.

SENATOR and Mrs. Logan are visiting at Santa Fe, the guests of Paymaster W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker.

LIEUT. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, responded for the "United States Army" at a reception, supper, etc., given by the Leavenworth Light Infantry at Leavenworth, April 25.

CAPTAIN C. R. Barnett, Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Omaha, is on an official visit to Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

ASST. SURG. H. O. Paulding, U. S. A., has again been ordered a change of station from Fort Sidney, Neb., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

CAPTAIN C. L. Davis, 10th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from a trip to Fort Leavenworth with recruits.

THE announcement that Jay Gould has had a sulphur bath fitted up in his house leads to the suggestive inquiry, by the *Baltimore Day*, if it is done "with a view to acclimatization?"

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry, was at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, visiting old friends prior to his departure for Arizona for duty with his regiment.

Two hundred and thirty-five children and their descendants survive William Knight, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died in Alabama the other day at the age of 109.

THERE are ten ex-Governors now in the United States Senate, viz.: Anthony, Brown, Colquitt, Coke, Cullem, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harris and Hawley.

THE defeat of Mr. G. H. Boker for president of the Philadelphia Club, a position he has held for many years, has occasioned some talk in that city. The defeat is said to have been altogether an accident, as nobody supposed otherwise than that Mr. Boker would be returned. A number of his friends sat in another room, so it is given out, while the election was going on, not thinking it necessary to go and vote. Mr. Hutchinson, who was made president, behaved in the most gentlemanly manner and declined to serve. A new election was ordered, when Mr. Boker refused to permit his name to be balloted for. Mr. Hutchinson was again chosen, and it is presumed will hold the office. The Philadelphia is the city's oldest club.

A DESPATCH of April 27 from Grand Forks, Dakota, says: "Among those arrested in connection with the Ward murder are C. J. Uline and William C. Farrington, sons of prominent citizens of St. Paul. The prisoners were taken to Fort Totten for safekeeping. Lieut. Creel, who was instrumental in bringing about the collision which resulted so fatally, is on the way to Bartlett. It is feared that violence may be done him there, as the feeling against him is intense. The Lieut. Creel referred to is Heber M. Creel, formerly lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, who resigned July 1, 1882, to engage in mining operations.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes: "A divorce granted a few weeks ago in Philadelphia was in three days followed by a marriage in Baltimore. It has caused genuine surprise and much comment in Army circles here, as few even of the most intimate friends of the officer—Major A. H. Nickerson, U. S. Army—were aware that he had any desire to be divorced from his first wife. She went to Europe three years ago, with their child, and correspondence between them of the most amicable character is known by certain of their friends to have been kept up until within a year. No one in Washington knew of his divorce until the news of his marriage to Miss Carter, in Baltimore, led to inquiry, and at first many of his more intimate friends refused to believe that he was married."

SERGEANT John C. Walsh and Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, have been appointed 2d lieutenants in the Corps, under the act of June 20, 1873. This makes eight 2d lieutenants in all now on the roster of the Corps. Lieut. Walsh has been for some time on duty in General Hazen's office, and Lieut. Watkins, who was a cadet at the Military Academy from 1874 to 1876, but dismissed for "hazing," has been in charge of the signal station at Cincinnati. He is the son of Colonel Louis D. Watkins, 20th Infantry, who died in 1868. Both appointments are spoken of as well merited by the recipients.

CAPT. A. Mensing, Imp. G. N., naval attaché, German legation, stationed at New York, will leave the United States on the 12th of May for a four months' leave of absence in Germany. Capt. Mensing has been stationed in the United States for three years, and last March received his commission as captain in the German navy. He is an able, intelligent, and unusually well informed officer.

LIEUTENANT C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, accompanied his father, General Schofield, to Fort Leavenworth, this week, and will visit friends in St. Louis, etc., before returning to San Francisco.

GENERAL O. D. Greene, U. S. A., has gone from San Diego Barracks to Fort Yuma, Cal., and will keep his hand in at business by superintending the abandonment of the latter post.

CAPTAIN J. B. Babcock, 5th Cavalry, left Fort Robinson, Neb., this week, for a short trip to the East.

LIEUT. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately on duty at the Military Academy, is expected to join his battery in a few weeks at the Presidio of San Francisco.

MAJOR J. P. Sanger, 1st U. S. Artillery, will take his light battery on its annual spring march from San Francisco about the middle of May, going as far South as Santa Barbara.

MAJOR A. S. Burt, 9th U. S. Infantry, has taken station for the present at Angel Island, Cal., and will doubtless remain there until the return of General Kautz or Colonel Bryant from leave.

GENERAL Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., is now making a trip through the Department of the Columbia under special instructions from Major General Schofield.

CAPTAIN L. T. Morris and Lieutenants E. A. Godwin and A. G. Hammond, 8th Cavalry, late of Fort Clark, were added this week to the commissioned roster of Fort Duncan, Texas.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF W. H. Shook, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUT. Guy Carleton, 2d Cavalry, of Fort Maginnis, will visit the East early in June to spend the summer.

LIEUT. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, and bride joined at Fort Leavenworth April 28, and have taken rooms at Keeling's Hotel, Leavenworth City.

CAPTAIN P. H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, who was at Fort Leavenworth last week, the guest of Major and Mrs. Manning, was expected back from leave this week at Fort Cummings, N. M.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry, returned to Fort

Wayne, Mich., this week from a tour of duty at Cleveland Ohio.

THE Omaha Herald says: "Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, detailed for duty at West Point, as assistant instructor in Spanish, to take effect next August, is an officer of fine accomplishments and excellent record. The many friends of Col. and Mrs. Royall will be glad to hear that the Colonel, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., intends to visit Omaha this summer with his family, and spend a short leave. Capt. C. R. Barnett, assistant quartermaster, assigned to the duty of building Fort Thornburgh, Utah, has gone to that post to see what is required in the way of material. His family will go as soon as the roads are in good condition."

MRS. Munson, wife of Capt. Munson, 9th Infantry, is on a visit to California from Fort Bridger.

CAPT. Gageby, 3d Infantry, wife and child, reached Chicago last Saturday, April 28, en route to Pennsylvania, on sick leave from Fort Missoula. He was on crutches and suffering from rheumatism, making the trip of 90 miles from his station to Deer Lodge by easy stages in an ambulance.

MRS. Reade, wife of Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, the nephew of Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, is en route from Fort Missoula to Troy, New York, passing through Cheyenne April 29.

MAJOR Alex. C. M. Pennington, 4th Artillery, and Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, have been admitted as members of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

WE regret to learn that the mother of Secretary Chandler is sick at her home in New Hampshire, and that he has been compelled to leave Washington to visit her.

WAGON MASTER G. H. Butler, of Fort Keogh, is certainly master of a vigorous style. He was at first disposed to think well of Governor Crosby, but now writes to the Helena Independent: "The indecent levity with which Governor Crosby telegraphed to a Cabinet officer announcing the hanging of that poor devil of a postmaster, and his self-conceited buncombe in the letter to the Miles City citizens about the county commissioners, have soured me on your Governor. He has neither dignity nor judgment, if he has common sense. Damn these ancestral galoofs, anyhow!"

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, Commander B. M. Bunce, Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieuts. Samuel W. Very and George W. Tyler, Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe, Pay Inspector Edward May, Paymaster Joseph Foster and Naval Cadet Con. M. Perkins.

ASST. ADJT. Gen. Channey McKeever was called to New York on the 2d inst. by the death of his brother-in-law. In his absence, Asst. ADJT. Gen. Ruggles assumed the duties of Acting Adjutant General.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. O. Office, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Col. R. S. Granger, retired, Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Fred. E. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. John S. Mason, 1448 N. street, N. W., en route to regiment; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, 2d Artillery, Ebbitt House, on leave.

LIEUT. Joseph S. Powell, who commanded the relief expedition last year to Point Barrow, has made application to be ordered to accompany the present expedition. If his request is granted, he will have charge of the meteorological work. Lieut. Garlington left Washington this week for Charleston, S. C., to spend a few days with his relatives and friends before embarking on the Arctic voyage.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending May 3, 1883: Army—Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry. Navy—Pay Inspector A. J. Clarke, Assistant Engineer J. P. Lawrence, Naval Cadet R. B. Cockle, Naval Cadet W. M. Robinson, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. W. H. Turner, Paymaster Joseph Foster, Comdr. F. M. Bunce.

PAYMASTER G. W. Candee, U. S. A., was a welcome visitor this week at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., Monday of this week, from a Southern inspection tour.

LIEUT. W. E. Birkhimer, U. S. Artillery, has been selected by General Hunt to act as judge at a competitive drill of State troops soon to be held at New Orleans, La.

THE veteran and estimable General Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Windsor Hotel.

THE marriage of Lieutenant O. L. Hein, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Sallie Lee Ross, of Washington, D. C., took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, May 3, the Rev. Geo. H. Houghton officiating.

LIEUTENANT G. L. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

GENERAL A. H. Terry, U. S. A., has at length selected as one of his new aides 1st Lieutenant A. B. Johnson, 7th Infantry, stationed at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming. Lieutenant Johnson was appointed from Minnesota, and his return there on special staff duty will give general satisfaction.

MAJOR F. Mears, 25th Infantry, recently on leave in New York, has joined at Fort Hale, Dakota.

PAY INSPECTOR A. J. Clark, U. S. N., registered in New York this week at the Gilsey House.

CAPTAIN A. H. Bambridge, 14th Infantry, expects to spend the summer on leave in the East.

GENERAL N. H. Davis, U. S. A., under special instructions from Lieutenant-General Sheridan, is on his way from Chicago to Fort Maginnis. He will confer with General Terry at Fort Snelling en route.

ENSIGN Jas. H. Oliver, U. S. N., reported at Fort Monroe,

Va., early in the week to go through a tour at the Artillery School, and has been attached to Captain James Chestor's battery of the 3d Artillery.

GENERAL M. P. Small, U. S. A., expected to leave San Antonio this week on a short visit North.

A ROSTER of officers of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., dated May 1, comes acceptably to hand.

CAPTAIN W. C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, will continue his present duties on the staff of Major General Hancock.

GENERAL J. S. Mason, U. S. A., left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 1, for the West.

MISS VOGDES is the guest of Miss Miller at West Point, where she is the recipient of much attention.

ADJUTANT D. B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Snelling from a trip to Nebraska.

CAPTAIN John Lafferty, U. S. Army, retired, presided at the annual meeting and dinner of the Society of California Volunteers, held at San Francisco, April 25, the anniversary of the assumption by General Sumner, U. S. A., of the command of the Military Department of the Pacific. General Drum was unable to attend, but sent an affectionate letter instead.

GEN. Mackenzie, U. S. A., having left Santa Fe for New York with the remains of his mother, to be absent a few weeks, Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., has gone from Ft. Lewis to Santa Fe, and taken temporary command of the District of New Mexico.

LIEUT. S. S. Pague, 15th Infantry, registered in Chicago this week, en route to Fort Randall, D. T., from leave.

COLONEL W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week to join Mrs. Volkmar, and sail soon for Europe to attend the wedding at Paris of Mrs. Volkmar's sister, and do a little travelling on the Continent.

GEN. Sherman is expected to visit Fort Monroe, Va., early next week to make an inspection of the fort and Artillery School.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

APRIL 23, 1883.

A grand ball and supper was given here on April 17 by Lieut. and Mrs. Krause in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Roe, who left on the 22d for Fort Ellis. The string band, under the leadership of Prof. Luppy, rendered excellent music.

The Social Club gave a dance April 19 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, formerly of St. Louis, who have been lately married and become residents of our post. Mr. Cole, who was formerly a member of Col. Moale's Co. A, 3d Infantry, of this post, having recently been appointed wagon master here.

Orders were received here on the 20th for two companies of the 3d Infantry to proceed to the Marias River to try and quiet the disturbance between the Piegan and Cree Indians. Cos. F and K, 3d Infantry, left here on the 22d, under command of Lieut. Stouck. Rumor says two companies of cavalry from Fort Assiniboine had a fight with a band of Crees in attempting to put them across the line.

Our post just now is quite lonesome, especially since Cos. F and K left, but to keep up our spirits the band gives open air concerts three times a week. Our regimental quartermaster, Lieut. Francis B. Jones, is not expected back before the 1st of June, as he is in charge of 50 recruits assigned to the 3d Infantry.

To-day we have had a light fall of snow, and the weather is very cold for this time of the season. AXAX.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. S. C. Hall, in his "Retrospect of a Long Life," tells this story, which the victims of the rule requiring official reports will heartily appreciate:

At a public dinner some years ago I was seated next to an old naval officer, who made some remark as to my neither eating nor drinking. On my telling him it was because I was appointed to make a speech during the evening, he said I reminded him of an old admiral with whom he had sailed, and related the following anecdote: "We had fought and taken a French ship. After the battle it was my duty, as a matter of form, to report the results. I found the admiral, evidently in a mood of great irritation, pacing up and down like a bear with a sore head—pens and paper scattered over the cabin table. 'Sir,' I said, 'I have the pleasure to report to you that the ship—has struck and is our prize.' Receiving no answer, I repeated the words; still the admiral gave no heed. In a tone that no doubt indicated annoyance I was beginning a third time, when the old fellow struck me sharply. 'Yes, yes, I know; we've fought a battle and won it; but the worst of it's to come!' 'May I ask, sir, what that is?' I inquired. 'Yes,' he said, pointing to the scattered papers before him; 'there's that d-d letter to the Admiralty!' He could fight a battle and win it; but draw up an official report for the perusal of their Lordships—ah, no! Not long afterwards I was telling this story to another old naval officer. He gave me a pendant to it. Said he, 'I once sailed with a captain who was ordered on a three years' cruise. He received a State paper with a long string of instructions—to do this, that, and the other. On his return it was his duty to make his report. How to do it was another thing. He cut the matter short by taking the paper that contained his instructions, and adding to each item the single phrase, 'Done't,' 'Done't,' 'Done't,' signed the document and sent it for the edification of their Lordships at the Admiralty.'"

CAPT. R. H. PRATT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and a select number of his Indian pupils came to New York and Brooklyn this week from Carlisle Barracks to let our citizens see for themselves the work he is doing. The Indian youths of the party form a brass band and so furnish their own music. On Monday evening they gave an exhibition at the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, where addresses were made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Capt. Pratt, and others. On Tuesday during the day they visited Major-Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island, and were courteously received, and during their stay gave some excellent music for the delectation of the garrison. On Tuesday evening they appeared in the hall of the Union League Club and entertained a large audience with orations, recitations, songs, lessons in geography and arithmetic, and instrumental music. Seated on the stage were the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, the Rev. S. I. Prime, the Rev. John B. Paxton, William E. Dodge, Indian Commissioner Smiley, and Capt. Pratt, most of whom made short addresses favoring the education of the Indian children. Capt. Pratt reported that he was doing good work at Carlisle, although the Government supported his school very niggardly.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., April 24, 1883.

The following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered paragraph 1958 1/2 of the Regulations: 1958 1/2. When it is necessary at a post remote from any public depository to send to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of a department, or to the nearest public depository, the subsistence funds that have accumulated at the post, they may be transported by express if there be no other safe way of sending them. Application for the authority of the Department Commander for such transportation will be made by or through the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, and when authorized by the Department Commander it will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as provided by par. 1717 and 1958 of the Regulations for funds of the Pay Department.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., April 25, 1883.

Par. 403 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

403. Enlisted men of the Ordnance Department are not entitled to extra duty pay when employed as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or other constant labor; but when employed continuously in hospitals as cooks and nurses, for a period exceeding ten days, they are entitled to the benefits of par. 2299 of the Regulations.

Hospital stewards and ordnance and commissary sergeants will not receive extra duty pay unless under special authority of the Secretary of War.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., April 27, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulations will be observed in the examination of candidates for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army of the United States from civil life, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

II. No candidate will be examined who is under twenty-one or over twenty-eight years of age; who, in the judgment of the board, has not the physical ability to endure the exposure of service; who has any deformity of body, or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

III. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant whether he is of good moral character; is or not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; and is attached to the Union of the States, and in all respects loyal and well disposed to the Government of the United States.

IV. The board, being satisfied of these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately—

First. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness.

Second. In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the use of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of algebra, to the solution of simple equations; and in his knowledge of plane and solid geometry and the elements of surveying.

Third. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America, and in his ability to solve the usual problems on the terrestrial globe; also, in his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular astronomy.

Fourth. In his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country.

Fifth. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

V. The board will consider eight as the maximum of the first, fourth, and fifth heads, and ten as the maximum of the second and third heads; and no candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have received at least half of the number of maximum marks on each head or subject of examination.

VI. Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to commission in the Army will only be appointed by the Secretary of War, and shall consist of four commissioned officers, including a medical officer—the duties of the latter to be confined to the medical examination.

The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., May 2, 1883.

The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Attention is invited to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes." Under the heading "Signal Service," provision is made in said act for the support of the Signal Service of the Army, and the Secretary of War directs that, for convenience, disbursements of the items therein set forth be made under the direction of the respective chiefs of bureaus, as follows:

[We omit the recital of these items.—Ed.]

The attention of said chiefs of bureaus is further invited to the concluding paragraph under the heading "Signal Service" of the act above referred to, by which it will be seen that the expenditure of any moneys for the support of the Signal Service or Corps of the Army out of the appropriations provided for in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1884, is prohibited, except for the pay of such commissioned officers of the Army as the Secretary of War may detail for service in the Signal Corps. Commissioned officers of the Army will be detailed only by the Secretary of War. Enlisted men of the Army cannot be detailed for service on telegraph lines or on other work in charge of the Chief Signal Officer, and no issues in kind can be made to any officer or enlisted man of the Signal Corps, or for the use of the Corps, except such as may be provided for or purchased under the foregoing appropriations. For convenience and economy, lawful issues in kind may be made when possible from stores on hand, the money value thereof to be refunded from the proper items of the appropriations above named, and covered in to the credit of the appropriation from which the stores were originally purchased.

The Secretary of War directs that disbursements of the items herein referred to shall be made in the city of Washington, under the direction of the chiefs of bureaus respectively indicated.

They will make reports of their disbursements of the several items monthly to the Secretary of War.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 20, 1883.

A classification of the troops and companies in rifle practice, for the year ending September 30, 1882, according to "Figure of Merit":

8th Cavalry, Figure of Merit.....	16.18
10th Cavalry, ".....	9.26
16th Infantry, ".....	16.39
19th Infantry, ".....	14.62
22d Infantry, ".....	18.66

Following this is a "memorandum" showing the method in the Dept. of Texas, to obtain a "Figure of Merit" pending the adoption of one for the whole Army. The order concludes by inviting attention to par. 11, G. O. 53, H. Q. A., of 1882, which provides that scores "must not be computed by selecting any five consecutive shots out of the whole number fired by the man at the same time and distance; they must be divided regularly, at the first five, second five, etc." Sighting shots are not allowed, either in regular practice or in matches. Every shot fired should be taken as a part of a score of five.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., as special inspector, to superintend the abandonment of that post (S. O. 38, April 19, M. D. P.).

By direction of the President, during the temporary absence of the Adjt. Gen. of the Army, the senior officer present for duty in his office will perform the duties of Adjt. Gen. (S. O. April 28, W. D.).

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp. Gen. of the Division, will proceed via Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Maginnis, Mont. T., under special instructions from the Division Commander. Having completed this duty Col. Davis will return to his station (S. O. 46, April 28, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect May 1, 1883, is granted Major M. P. Small, C. of S. (S. C., 40, April 24, D. T.).

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, Asst. Q. M., will proceed at once to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, upon business connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

During the contemplated absence of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept., Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., will assume charge of his office, and also of the Subsistence Depot at San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 40, April 24).

Col. R. Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Military Division of the Pacific, will proceed to Portland, Oregon, Walla Walla, and Fort Spokane, W. T., to carry out the instructions of the Division Commander, communicated to him by letter of April 17 (S. O. 37, April 17, M. D. P.).

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Asst. Q. M., having reported at Vancouver, will report to the Acting Chief Q. M. of the Dept. for duty as Asst. Depot Q. M., at Vancouver Depot, W. T. (S. O. 51, April 17, D. Columbia.).

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from further duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to his station, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 74, April 28, D. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon the return of Asst. Surg. James P. Kimball from detached service, Capt. Holmes O. Paulding, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

Upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., he will proceed to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, for duty (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

Upon the departure of the troops from Fort Fall, Idaho, A. A. Surg. Robert B. Grimes will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., for duty, and upon his arrival there A. A. Surg. John J. Marston will be relieved from duty and will report by letter to the Medical Director for the Dept. for the annulment of his contract (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. F. X. Murray will be relieved from duty and his contract annulled by the C. O. of Fort Douglas, Utah, on May 1, and his Post Office address reported to these Headquarters. A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., and will report in person to the Medical Director of the Dept. for assignment to temporary duty in Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

Par. 4, S. O. 42, c. s., D. P., is hereby so amended as to require A. A. Surg. John J. Marston, when relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., to report in person to the Medical Director of the Dept. for the annulment of his contract (S. O. 42, April 25, D. P.).

Lieut. Col. Glover Perin, Surg., Medical Director of Dakota, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on public business (S. O. 70, April 23, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. Norton Strong, to take effect upon the departure of the troops from Fort Cameron, Utah Ter. (S. O. 41, April 23, D. P.).

The extension of eight days—authorized in telegram of April 9—to the leave of absence granted Major William H. Forwood, Surg. (Chicago, Illinois), S. O. 34, c. s., from M. D. M. is confirmed (S. O. 46, April 28, M. D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen will report to the C. O., Fort Lowell, for temporary duty during the absence, on Court-martial duty, of Capt. J. B. Girard, Asst. Surg. Upon the return of Capt. Girard to Fort Lowell, A. A. Surg. Allen will return to his proper station, Fort Thomas (S. O. 33, April 13, D. A.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 73, April 30, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty at that post (S. O. 73, April 30, D. E.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 43, April 28, D. P.).

Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr., is granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect after he has paid the troops, as required in par. 7 of this order (S. O. 71, April 24, D. D.).

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat: Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Major W. Smith, at Fort Pembina, Totten and Sisseton, D. T.; Majors J. E. Blaine and W. H. Comegys will make payments in the District of Montana; Major A. Sharp, at Fort Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Meade, D. T.; Major Geo. W. Baird, at Forts Lincoln, Yates, and Stevenson, D. T.; Major C. H. Whipple, at Forts Keogh, Custer, and Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 71, April 24, D. D.). Major John P. Baker, Paymr., will take station in Leaven-

worth, Kansas, and will report to the Chief Paymr., Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 85, April 24, D. M.).

Major John B. Keefer, Paymr. (Newport Barracks, Ky.,) will proceed to Fort Barrancas and St. Augustine, Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and pay the troops there stationed on muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1883 (S. O. 40, April 30, D. S.).

Major George R. Smith, Paymr. (New Orleans, La.), will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and pay the troops there stationed on muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1883. At former place he will also pay bounties. He will then proceed to Baton Rouge, La., Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., Helena, Ark., Memphis, Nashville and Pulaski, Tenn., and Decatur and Mobile, Ala., and pay bounties at those places (S. O. 40, April 30, D. S.).

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., and pay the troops stationed at that point. Having completed this duty, Major Candee will return to his station in Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 48, May 2, M. D. M.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Dept., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Pittsburg, and thence to Philadelphia, Penn., on public business (S. O., April 28, W. D.).

Major George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, will proceed from New York City to Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on business connected with works of improvement under his charge (S. O., April 30, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Chief Engr. officer, Dept. of Dakota, has been granted an extension of 16 days to the leave already granted him (S. O. 71, April 24, D. D.).

1st Lieut. G. J. Fiebigler, Engr. officer, Dept. of Dakota, is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Comdg. Gen., in addition to his other duties (S. O. 35, April 21, D. A.).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and make the investigation in regard to target practice at that post directed in indorsement upon papers referred to him (S. O. 73, April 30, D. E.).

So much of O. 1, c. s., Headquarters Troops in the Field, as appoints 2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., A. A. Q. M., and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the battalion commanded by Captain William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., is confirmed (S. O. 51, April 17, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Inf. (Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.), will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, comdg. the Dept. of Dakota, for appointment as Aide-de-camp (S. O. 47, May 1, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Arty., Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept., is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. and Officer in charge of target practice; he will receive and receipt for all funds and property pertaining thereto.

THE LINE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Light Bat. K, 1st Art., will proceed on a march of instruction, about May 15, to Monterey, via San Jose and Santa Cruz; from Monterey to Soledad; and thence, if the road is practicable, through the Salinas Valley, via Watson and Sulphur Springs; thence to Santa Margarita, to San Luis Obispo, and as far south as Santa Barbara, returning by such route as the battery commander may find most practicable. 1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, Adjt. 1st Art., will go in place of 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, of Bat. K, who will remain at the Presidio to care for the battery property, etc. The Medical Director will select a Hospital Steward of the 3d Class to accompany the battery (S. O. 43, April 20, D. Cal.).

Par. 9, S. O. 45, D. Columbia, is amended, as follows:

Cos. G and H, 21st Inf., under command of Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Bks, W. T., by steamer and rail, to Spokane Falls, W. T., leaving the former point in time to arrive at Spokane Falls not later than April 21, where field transportation from Forts Coeur d'Alene and Walla Walla is ordered to meet them. Capt. Boyle will march his battalion to the vicinity of Fort Spokane, W. T., and report it for duty to Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf., commanding that post, who will give detailed instructions concerning its location at a proposed summer camp near the mouth of Foster Creek, on the Columbia River, and for further movements under instructions from these Headquarters, should emergencies require the use of troops in the Okanagan country. The summer camp thus established will be considered an outpost of Fort Spokane, W. T., and will be supplied from that point. Capt. Boyle's battalion will move fully equipped for field service, with 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and rations for 30 days. 1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., Med. Dept., will report to Capt. Boyle for duty, and accompany the battalion. The Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department will provide suitable steam and rail transportation from Vancouver to Spokane Falls, W. T. (S. O. 51, April 17, D. Columbia.).

Troop F, 1st Cav. (Parnell's), is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 52, April 19, D. Columbia.).

CHANGES OF STATION.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 74, D. M., as directs Capt. C. H. Warrens, 14th Inf. (recently promoted), to proceed from Camp on White River, Colo., to his new station at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., is suspended until June 1, 1883 (S. O. 86, April 25, D. M.).

PROMOTIONS.

Orders 26, Hdqrs 7th Cav., Fort Meade, D. T., April 11, 1883.—The undersigned having been promoted Colonel of the 8th Cavalry hereby relinquishes command of this regiment. In severing my relations with the 7th Cavalry, I take pleasure in commending the hearty good will of the officers and men, and the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, both in letter and spirit, while under my command. My promotion is most gratifying, yet my regrets at parting with the regiment are heartfelt and sincere.—ELMER OTIS, Colonel, 8th Cavalry.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, with permission to apply to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, through Division Headquarters, for an extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, 16th Inf., Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 39, April 20, D. T.).

Fifteen days, to take effect May 1, 1883, Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav. (S. O. 41, April 23, D. P.).

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., Fort Yates, D. T., to take effect about May 11, 1883 (S. O. 70, April 23, D. D.).

One month, Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf., Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 85, April 24, D. M.).

2d Lieut. James R. Chapman, 22d Inf., extended one month (S. O. 44, April 25, M. D. M.).

Having tendered his resignation, to take effect June 30, 1883, the leave of absence granted Capt. Frank L. Shoo-

maker, 4th Cav., Fort Stanton, N. M., is extended one month (S. O. 45, April 26, M. D. M.).

Two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1883, 2d Lieut. Gny Carleton, 2d Cav., Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 45, April 26, M. D. M.).

One month, Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.).

One month, Capt. Theo. J. Wint, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Heman Dowd, 3d Art., is further extended to June 1, 1883 (S. O., April 28, W. D.).

Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art., extended one day (S. O. 73, April 30, D. E.).

Two months, to apply for an extension of four months, Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf., Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 47, May 1, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Robert London, 5th Cav., extended one month (S. O. 47, May 1, M. D. M.).

One month, to apply for an extension of five days, 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 49, April 13, D. Columbia.).

Until Aug. 15, 1883, Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav. (S. O., May 1, W. D.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., and Veterinary Surgeon James Humphries, 2d Cav., of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, series of 1882, D. D., will proceed from Kansas City, Mo., to Saint Louis, Mo., in the execution of the duties assigned them (S. O. 72, April 25, D. D.).

Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf., will proceed from Fort Lewis, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. M., and assume command of the Dist. of New Mexico during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A. (S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.).

2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, Troop G, 4th Cav., now at Fort Bayard, N. M., is assigned to temporary duty with Troop H, 4th Cav., and will report to the C. O. troops in the field at Richmond, N. M., for duty (S. O. 42, April 22, D. N. M.).

Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art., Little Rock Bks, Ark., is authorized to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and act as judge at a competitive drill of the companies composing the 4th Brigade, S. O. V. T., on May 17. He will confer with Brig.-Gen. C. J. Walker, the brigade commander, regarding the details of the drill and matters connected therewith (S. O. 39, April 27, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., A. D. C., will accompany the Division Commander to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., via Tucson, A. T., and return to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 37, April 17, M. D. P.).

Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art., was ordered to report in New York City, on April 30, to Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., to inspect certain horses proposed to be purchased for Light Bat. B, 4th Art., returning, upon completion of this duty, to his station, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 72, April 28, D. E.).

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., now on telegraphic construction duty at Fort Townsend, W. T., is authorized to repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, for the purpose of consulting with the Chief Engineer Officer of the Department, in relation to preparing certain maps of the country through which the telegraph line under his charge passes. After this duty Lieut. Pickering will rejoin his station (S. O. 51, April 17, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., from Walla Walla to Vancouver, W. T., between April 14 and 16, is confirmed. Lieut. Goode will await at Vancouver the arrival of the forty-eight cavalry recruits from San Francisco, take charge of the detachment and conduct them to their Regimental Headquarters (S. O. 50, April 14, D. Columbia.).

Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., Acting Signal Officer in charge of the California and Arizona division of U. S. military telegraph lines, will proceed from Prescott, A. T., to Wilcox, A. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 36, April 23, D. A.).

1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d Art., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., was ordered, April 21, to proceed from Mount Vernon Bks to Mobile, Ala., and return, on public business (S. O. 40, April 30, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is authorized to proceed to New Orleans, La., and act as judge at a competitive drill in that city. He will confer with Brig.-Gen. Ad. Meyer, commanding 1st Brigade Louisiana National Guard, regarding the details of the drill and matters connected therewith. He will return to his station on completion of the duty herein assigned him (S. O. 41, May 1, D. S.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will send, on May 7, Military Prisoners Michael Barth, Frederick Desroche, Thomas J. Furlong, James P. Smith, David Inloes, and Henry Page, now in confinement at that post, in charge of 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art., and a guard of one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates, to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Having delivered the prisoners at the military prison Lieut. Massey and the guard will return to Governor's Island, when the C. O. Fort Columbus will at once return to Fort Hamilton the corporal and six privates drawn from that post (S. O. 75, May 3, D. E.).

RELIEVED.

Capt. George F. Towle, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 69, April 21, D. D.).

Capt. Warren C. Beach, 11th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty in the Dept. of East (S. O. 73, April 30, D. E.) (Revoked by S. O. 74, May 2, D. E.).

TO REJOIN.

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav., will proceed from Chicago to rejoin his troop (B) at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 44, April 25, M. D. M.).

Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., will proceed from Chicago to rejoin his company (D), Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 44, April 25, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on receipt of this order, and will join his battery (S. O., April 30, W. D.).

Major Frederick Mears, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Hale, D. T., and take station (S. O. 74, April 28, D. D.).

RESIGNED.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Heman Dowd, 3d Art., has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1883 (S. O., April 28, W. D.).

The resignation of Capt. Frank L. Shoemaker, 4th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1883 (S. O., April 30, W. D.).

TEMPORARY DUTY.

Major A. S. Burt, 8th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Angel Island, Cal., reporting for duty to the regimental commander (S. O. 43, April 20, D. Cal.).

COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Tyler, 16th Inf., is detailed as Pro-

fessor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, to take effect July 1, 1883 (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of S. O. 96, April 26, 1883, W. D., as relates to Capt. Warren C. Beach, 11th Inf., is rescinded (S. O., May 1, W. D.).

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Major Guido N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Capt. Jeremiah H. Gilman, O. S., and Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, Q. M. Dept., Recorder, will assemble in Washington, D. C., May 2, 1883, to consider and report upon such modifications of G. O. 40, of 1880, W. D., as may be deemed necessary, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to amend chapter fifty-eight of volume twenty of the U. S. Statutes at Large, relating to contracts under the War Department" (S. O., April 27, W. D.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Vessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adj. 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., was appointed to meet at Whipple Bks, April 23, for the examination of 1st Sergt. Charles Guenther, Co. B, 1st Inf., recommended for promotion to the position of 2d lieutenant (S. O. 33, April 13, D. A.).

A Board of Survey was ordered to convene at Santa Fe, N. M., April 26. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf. (S. O. 44, April 26, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., is detailed for duty as member of the Board of Officers for the examination of meritorious non-commissioned officers appointed by par. 1, S. O. 29, D. D., vice Capt. Geo. F. Towle, 19th Inf., relieved from duty in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 71, April 24, D. D.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward recruits at that post, for Forts Clark and Ringgold, Tex., to their destinations (S. O. 39, April 20, D. T.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, in charge of 1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M. 2d Cav., all the recruits for the 2d Cav. en route to that post to Fort Custer, M. T., for assignment to the troops of the 2d Cav. at that post (S. O. 70, April 23, D. D.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 1st Lieut. C. B. Thompson, 5th Inf., to Fort Keogh, M. T., seventy-five recruits for the 5th Inf. at that post and at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 72, April 25, D. D.).

The C. O. of Fort Snelling will apportion the 50 recruits for the 17th Inf. as follows: 20 for Fort Sisseton, D. T., 23 for Fort Custer, M. T., and 7 for Fort Totten, D. T., and forward those for Fort Sisseton under charge of the officer ordered from that post for the purpose; those for Fort Custer to Fort Keogh under charge of 1st Lieut. C. B. Thompson, 5th Inf.; thence to Fort Custer under an officer from that post. Upon the arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn., of 50 recruits for the 15th Inf., the C. O. will apportion them as follows: 31 for Fort Randall and 19 for Fort Pembina, D. T., and forward them, under charge of officers to be designated hereafter, to those posts (S. O. 72, April 25, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., now at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, will report in person to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with the detachment of recruits for the 18th Inf. (S. O. 72, April 25, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., is designated as the officer to conduct the 15th Inf. recruits to Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 73, April 27, D. D.).

1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf., will be detained at Fort Snelling, Minn., with the recruits under his charge, until the arrival of the recruits for the 18th Inf., after which they will be sent under charge of Lieut. Barnhart to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., in addition to those already in his charge (S. O. 71, April 24, D. D.).

Fifty recruits will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 2d Cavalry.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Brown, Tex., April 27. Detail: Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, Med. Dept., president; Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. A. McC. Ogle, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 8th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. E. E. Wood, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 39, April 20, D. T.).

At Santa Fe, N. M., May 3. Detail: Major R. E. Alexander, Med. Dept., president; Major W. F. Tucker, Pay Dept.; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept.; Capt. H. W. Lawton and 1st Lieut. Alex. Rodgers, 4th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 87, April 26, D. M.).

At Fort Bayard, N. M., May 7. Detail: Major J. E. Mizner, 4th Cav., president; Capt. C. E. Munn, Med. Dept.; Capt. R. I. Eskridge and G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. W. A. Thompson and O. W. Budd, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. E. J. Spencer, 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.).

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 29. Detail: Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Art., president; Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.; Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.; Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin and F. C. Nichols, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 41, April 18, D. Cal.).

At Angel Island, Cal., April 23. Detail: Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf., president; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, Charles M. Baily, Adj., and Wallace Mott, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. E. Lynch, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 41, April 18, D. Cal.).

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 23. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president; Capt. John Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Benson, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 42, April 19, D. Cal.).

At Fort Clark, Tex., May 1. Detail: Major R. F. Bernar, 8th Cav., president; Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Inf.; Capt. E. G. Fecht, A. P. Caraher, and H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. Richard Vance and 1st Lieut. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Goary, 19th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 40, April 24, D. T.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 7. Detail: Capt. J. A. F. Hampeon, 10th Inf., president; Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, C. E. Botteford, and William Paulding, 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adj. 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 74, May 2, D. E.).

2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as

J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Lewis, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 9, D. M., and 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Walter S. Schurler, 5th Cav., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, Wyo., by par. 4, S. O. 15, D. P., vice 1st Lieut. William E. Hofman, 9th Inf., who is relieved; this order to take effect upon the arrival at Fort McKinney of Troop C, 5th Cav. (S. O. 41, April 23, D. P.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Par. 1, S. O. 82, April 10, 1883, W. D., relating to Ord. Sergt. Henry Fox, is suspended until further orders. Ord. Sergt. Fox will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East, who will grant him a furlough for six months.—S. O., April 26, W. D.

So soon as the services of Hospi. Steward Charles Keenan can be dispensed with at Fort Yuma, Cal., he will report in person to Hdqrs Dept. of California.—S. O. 44, April 23, D. Cal.

Commissary Sergt. George Webber, now at Fort Hall, Idaho T., will, upon the abandonment of that post, or as soon as his services can be spared, proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty. Ord. Sergt. James Jones, now at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., will proceed without delay to Fort Popham, Me., and relieve Ord. Sergt. James L. Conklin, who will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for duty. Comy. Sergt. August Biebel, now at Fort Cameron, Utah T., will, upon the abandonment of that post, or as soon as his services can be spared, proceed to Fort Maginnis, Mont. T., for duty.—S. O., May 1, W. D.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict William A. Higgin, formerly private Co. K, 18th Inf., and in the case of Military Convict William C. Brown, formerly private Co. B, 18th Inf., remaining unexecuted on April 27, 1883, is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence.—G. C.-M. O. 67, April 20, D. D.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence (forfeiture of thirteen dollars of his pay), in the case of Private William Lee, Co. F, 3d Inf., being fatally defective, are set aside and annulled. The execution of so much of par. 1, Orders 40, March 17, 1883, from post of Fort Shaw, as relates to said Private Lee, is prohibited.—S. O. 70, April 22, D. D.

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send Private Albert N. Lamb, Co. E, 5th Inf., to report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as Hospital Steward 2d Class.—S. O. 72, April 25, D. D.

In the case of Military Convict Augustus Johnson, formerly private Troop K, 7th Cav., the portion of his sentence of confinement remaining unexecuted on May 13 is remitted, for good conduct.—G. C.-M. O. 71, April 26, D. D.

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, Corpl. Bertram Roth, Co. F, and Private William O'Brien, Co. C, 5th Inf., insane soldiers.—S. O. 73, April 27, D. D.

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Corpl. Thomas Dixon, Co. H, 20th Inf., to take effect after his re-enlistment.—S. O. 88, April 27, D. M.

It having been impracticable for 1st Sergt. Charles Guenther, Co. B, 1st Inf., to appear before the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Apache March 26, par. 3, S. O. 16, D. A., is revoked.—S. O. 83, April 13, D. A.

The portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict James C. Albridge, late private Troop B, 9th Cav., remaining unexecuted on April 30, is remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 38, April 20, D. Cal.

The sentence in the case of Private James McGuire, Co. I, 21st Inf., (so far as relates to confinement) is mitigated so as to cause its expiration on May 9, 1883.—G. C.-M. O. 13, April 12, D. Cal.

The unexecuted portions of the sentences in the cases of Farrier Ernest Faut, Troop K, and Private George Emmerson, Troop E, 8th Cav., are remitted, to take effect April 23.—S. O. 36, April 23, D. A.

The C. O. Fort McIntosh and Ringgold, Tex., will furnish, respectively, two non-commissioned officers, ten privates, and two six-mule teams, to serve in recovering the serviceable material from the abandoned military telegraph line between Laredo and Rio Grande City, Tex.—S. O. 40, April 24, D. T.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 28, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

2d Lieutenant Douglas A. Howard, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, April 17, 1883, vice Ayres, promoted.

Sergeant Robert B. Watkins, of the Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, April 26, 1883, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant John C. Walshe, of the Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, April 27, 1883, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant James C. Ayres, of the Ordnance Department, to be Captain, March 15, 1883, vice Rollins, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant William H. Vinal, Adjutant 16th Infantry, to be Captain, April 11, 1883, vice Mahon, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Samuel C. Mills, 5th Artillery, to be Captain, April 18, 1883, vice MacConnell, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant George R. L. Ward, 22d Infantry, to be Captain, April 24, 1883, vice Goodloe, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 7, 1883, vice Booth, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant William B. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 13, 1883, vice Mills, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Medad C. Martin, 22d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1883, vice Ward, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Captain Archibald H. Goodloe, 22d Infantry, April 24, 1883.

Captain Charles C. MacConnell, 8th Artillery, April 18, 1883.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant John H. Beacom, from the 18th Infantry to the 3d Infantry, April 19, 1883.

CASUALTY.

Major James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers—Died April 16, 1883, at Morristown, New Jersey.

NOTE.—No List was issued for the week ending April 21, 1883.

In Printed Orders 1 of April 25 Post of Willet's Point, General H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., announces the programme of drills in infantry and engineering during May and June. In July attention will be specially devoted to target practice. May will be devoted to mining and ponton drills on land—including building trestle bridges, loading the wagons and putting together the canvas boats. During June, July and August, one company in turn will be practiced in the front room. The other two will reconstruct the Vanban front—one lieutenant always attending and receiving his instructions from Captain Willard. During the autumn ponton drill in the water and boat manoeuvres, and the construction and breaking of the experimental bridge will be carried out. Printed Order 2 of April 24 announces the result of the meteorological observations taken at Willet's Point from Jan. 2 to March 3, 1883.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Texas.—In the case of the United States v. 19 29-100 acres of land, a suit for condemnation for military purposes of land adjoining the officers' quarters and the quartermaster's depot on the Government hill, tried in the District Court at San Antonio recently, the Judge rendered his decree April 23. The several owners of the land are awarded under the verdict of the jury the total sum of \$40,476.15. The costs of suit to be paid by the United States amount to \$971.20. The United States was represented in the suit by A. J. Evans, United States District Attorney, and Capt. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, and the defendants by Messrs. Paschal, Ogden and Ogden, Shook and Dittmar, and Peter Shields, Esq.

Department of the Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent says: Companies G and H, 21st Infantry, constitute the battalion now organized for duty in the country of Chief Moses, Major W. H. Boyle in command. They will leave Vancouver fully equipped for a six months' stay, and this movement will undoubtedly be followed by that of several of the cavalry troops now in the upper Columbia region. Capt. G. M. Downey, 21st Infantry, in San Francisco, will delay joining his station until about the 1st of June. Capt. John H. Bartholf, Medical Department, has applied for an extension of four months to his present leave, on account of the ill health of his wife. Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., reported on the 16th. Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, relieved from duty on Gen. Howard's staff, has started to join company, now at Boise Barracks, where he will probably arrive next week. A detachment of 48 recruits for the 1st Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Best, 1st Artillery, arrived in Portland Tuesday night, and left for Fort Walla Walla yesterday. Lieut. Good, 1st Cavalry, arrived down to take charge of them, and conduct them to their station.

Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cav., has officially reported that he has made a thorough investigation and finds that the rumors of a contemplated outbreak among the Indians at the Willows, on the Columbia River, W. T., are unfounded.

Department of Dakota.—The colored soldier Boyken, now in Yankton Jail, on a charge of murder, is in the cell formerly occupied by Brave Bear. A Yankton paper says: During Monday night Jailor Noonan was aroused by a series of outcries proceeding from the cell. Upon inquiring of the inmate what was the occasion of such an unseemly noise, Boyken said that he had been awakened by a heavy body lying upon him; that he had felt it all over after he was awake; that he was satisfied it was the defunct Indian returned to earth to plague and terrorize him.

The Miles City Press says: Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. C. M., arrived in the city April 20, to engage mechanics for the purpose of erecting Government buildings at Fort Maginnis, to which he will proceed about May 1. He expects to leave for Billings and Livingston on April 21, but will return here before he goes to Maginnis. Mrs. Hathaway will accompany him to Maginnis.

On April 28 the steamer *W. J. Behan* left Fort Randall for Standing Rock, having on board 150 men, women and children of Sitting Bull's band of Uncompapa Sioux, the old warrior being of the party. They were to reach Fort Yates on Friday of this week unless the low stage of water in the Missouri should delay the boat.

The Pioneer Press says: "The Indians at the Fort Peck Agency have been very troublesome and difficult to control ever since the agency was established. About three weeks ago a settler on the Musselshell lost 12 head of horses, which he succeeded in trailing to the Indian camp. Agent Porter ordered the Indians to bring the horses to the agency, but no attention was paid to his demand. The assistance of the military at Camp Poplar River was then called in, and, in response to the agent's request, Capt. O. B. Read, 11th Inf., April 17, set out with four enlisted men, four Indian scouts and two civilians for Deer Tail's camp, six miles below the agency. He seized the entire herd of horses, arrested the leader of the party that ran off the stock, also the Indian who did the cutting, and demanded the stolen horses as the condition of returning the Indian ponies. After much talk the horses were given in exchange for Deer Tail's ponies, and Capt. Read returned to Poplar River, bringing with him the two Indians he had arrested. The Indians were at once put in the guard house, and will be kept there awhile. Capt. Read considers them bad Indians, and thinks they should be punished to the full extent of the law as an example to the others."

A despatch received at St. Paul, April 28, from Col. Ilges, commanding Fort Assiniboine, states that a party of eight Gros Ventres Indians, under the leadership of Lone Horse, came upon a party of Crees five miles west of Freudman's Creek, and near the Cypress Mountains, and captured 27 horses. The Crees escaped. A war party of Piegiens from the American side have gone to the British government farm near Fort Walsh with the avowed purpose of depredating. A courier has been sent to Fort Walsh to apprise the authorities of the intended raid.

Agent McGillycuddy, of the Pine Ride Indian Agency, Dak., writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, April 19: "Red Cloud wishes to inform his great father that his heart is good and his mind tranquil, and also that he has discovered a gold mine on his reservation, and intends to go mining with his people when the weather becomes fine. He does not wish to be disturbed in possession of said mine for ten years."

A despatch of May 2 from St. Paul says: "Orders for the abandonment of Fort Stevenson, on the Upper Missouri, have been issued. The buildings will be transferred to the Indian Bureau, which will establish a school of instruction for the children of the Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, seventeen miles up the river. Gen. Terry published an order, May 1, stating that his recommendation that Canadian Indian raiding on American soil be arrested by the troops and all their carts, tents, robes, and horses be confiscated, and all but the latter destroyed, and the Indians compelled to recross the border, was approved by Secretaries Lincoln and Frelinghuysen, and the British Minister at Washington notified that such action would hereafter be taken, and that the British authorities would be expected to treat raiding American Indians in the same way."

Department of California.—The San Francisco Report says: "An exchange of station in the 8th Infantry has been recommended between Co. A, at San Diego (Capt. Whitney), and Co. G, at Benicia Barracks (Capt. Andrews). It is said, however, that an artillery company will in due time be ordered to San Diego to relieve the one now there. Such a movement would be very much regretted by the infantry, the latter having but four good stations and the artillery having none but desirable ones. But San Diego seems to be looked upon as belonging to the artillery, and in any event will no doubt sooner or later be turned over to them. The order for the change of stations of several companies of the 1st Artillery has been deferred and the movements will not

take place until September. It is said that the order will apply to the garrisons at Alcatraz, Forts Mason, Scott, Canby, and at the Presidio."

A despatch of May 2, from San Francisco, says: "Secretary Lincoln's refusal to grant permission to the Catholics to erect a church for soldiers on the military reservation has given great offence."

Department of Arizona.—In reply to an inquiry from Secretary Frelinghuysen, whether there will be any objection to U. S. troops following the Apaches from Arizona over the border, the Mexican Minister has replied that such action cannot be properly taken without the express consent of the Mexican Senate. A telegram was accordingly sent to Gen. Crook, April 28, by Secretary Lincoln directing him to be careful to observe the convention with Mexico on this subject, and to restrain all troops under his command from crossing the boundary line into Mexican territory. The telegram was addressed to Gen. Crook at Prescott, with instructions to forward it to him in the field, his precise whereabouts being unknown at the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
April 28, 1885.

Brig.-Gen. George Crook, Commanding Department of Arizona, Whipple Barracks, Arizona:

In the absence of definite information from you as to your movements and inasmuch as newspaper reports indicate that you propose a military expedition into Mexico the Secretary of War deems it proper to instruct you that no military movement must be made into or within the Territory of Mexico which is not authorized by the agreement between this country and Mexico published in General Orders No. 91 and 118, Headquarters of the Army, 1882.

Negotiation for modification now going on with Mexican government, but it cannot be assumed in advance that that government will assent to any modification. Acknowledged receipt.

The following despatch from Gen. Crook was received at the Headquarters of the Army Friday morning:

"SAN BERNARDINO SPRINGS,
"ARIZONA, May 3."

"Despatch of April 28, from Gen. Sherman, received. It is not my intention to violate the convention between the two governments. My object in visiting Sonora and Chihuahua was to arrange for co-operation, and in case my troops followed the hostiles into Mexico, to see if I could not secure a liberal interpretation of the terms of the agreement in regard to the time I could be allowed to remain there. It is my intention to start to-morrow morning in pursuit of the savages in accordance with the treaty."

"GEORGE CROOK, Brig.-General."

The following is the essential part of the agreement existing between the United States and Mexico:

Article I. It is agreed that the Regular Federal troops of the two Republics may reciprocally cross the boundary line of the two countries when they are in close pursuit of a band of savage Indians upon the conditions stated in the following articles:

Art. II. The reciprocal crossing agreed upon in Article I. shall only occur in the unpopulated or desert parts of said boundary line. For the purposes of this agreement, the unpopulated or desert parts are defined to be all those points which are at least two leagues distant from any encampment or town of either country.

Art. III. No crossing of troops of either country shall take place from Capitan Leon, a town on the Mexican side of the Rio Bravo, twenty Mexican leagues (fifty-two English miles) above Piedras Negras, to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Art. IV. The commander of the troops which cross the frontier in pursuit of Indians shall, at the time of crossing, or before if possible, give notice of his march to the nearest military commander or civil authority of the country whose Territory he enters.

Art. V. The pursuing force shall retire to its own Territory as soon as it shall have fought the band of which it is in pursuit or have lost its trail. In no case shall the forces of the two countries respectively establish themselves or remain in the foreign Territory for any time longer than necessary to make the pursuit of the band whose trail they follow.

Art. VI. The abuses which may be committed by the forces which cross into the Territory of the other nation shall be punished by the government to which the forces belong, according to the gravity of the offence and in conformity to its laws, as if the abuses had been committed in its own Territory, the said government being further under obligation to withdraw the guilty parties from the frontier.

Art. VII. In the case of offences which may be committed by the inhabitants of the one country against the foreign forces which may be within its limits, the government of said country shall only be responsible to the government of the other for denial of justice in the punishment of the guilty.

Art. VIII. This agreement shall remain in force a year from the 18th of August, 1882, and may be terminated by either government at any time upon four months' notice to the other to that effect.

Art. IX. As the Senate of the United States of Mexico has authorized the President of that Republic, in accordance with paragraph III, letter B, section III, of article 72 of its Constitution, as modified on the 6th of November, 1844, to allow the passing of Mexican troops into the United States and of United States troops into Mexico, and the Constitution of the United States empowers the President of the United States to allow the passage without the consent of the Senate, this agreement does not require the sanction of the Senate of either country, and will begin to take effect twenty days after this date.

Gen. Sherman says in reference to these instructions that they are not intended to prevent our troops from crossing the border into Mexico in pursuit of Indians or others who commit depredation on this side. This is allowable in accordance with an agreement made between the two countries some time ago. The same privileges would be accorded to Mexican troops in the same circumstances. The depredators can be pursued until captured or killed; but in case the pursuing party shall meet with troops belonging to the country in which the pursuit takes place, the senior officer of those troops shall be in command. The instructions issued to Gen. Crook were intended to warn him against crossing over the Mexican border to initiate warlike proceedings against residents. To take such a step would require the consent of the Mexican Senate, the President himself not being able to give the authority.

In a letter to General Crook, dated San Carlos Agency, April 19, Lieutenant Britton Davis, 8d Cavalry, recounts the precautions taken to protect the agency from the "Tomestone outfit." He says the Indians on the agency are perfectly able to protect themselves and would rather enjoy an encounter of this kind. At present they are all quietly working on their ditches and farms, and there is not the least excitement apparent among any of the tribes. He adds:

By way of precaution I have scouts about eight or ten miles from here watching the trails leading to the reservation from the South, and the Indians of Cheekana's and George's bands are watching the roads from Scott and Thomas. Another band is watching the trains coming in from the West. The approach of any large body of white men will be reported to me at once and the Indians notified to be in readiness. The lookouts are beyond all the camps except that of Ekimimzin. I have sent word to him to be on his guard, and I think he has sufficient men to make a hard fight of it. In case an attack is made in this vicinity the Tomestone Rangers (B) will have something over four hundred well armed men to fight. My greatest uneasiness was in

regard to the outlying camps, but most of these have moved nearer the buildings, and my scouts can probably warn all the others in time to prevent any great harm coming to them. Lieut. Welsh, 3d Cavalry, is here from Fort Thomas with one company of cavalry forty men strong. I will endeavor to prevent any unnecessary bloodshed, but should these people persist in their intentions they will have to take the consequences. I think that the Indians will be satisfied with their repulse, and that no further attacks will be made by them.

Department of the Missouri.—Indian Inspector Ward and Special Agent Beeby left Washington April 30 for Fort Gibson to investigate the troubles between the opposing factions of Creek Indians, with the view of bringing about an amicable settlement of the difficulties. A despatch received April 28 reports that Chief Espiechee and his followers have left Muskogee, I. T., under an escort of U. S. Infantry, and will reach Fort Gibson in about twenty days.

A telegram from the Indian Territory reports that Spiechee, the Creek Indian rebel, having failed to go to Gibson, as he promised Captain Bates, U. S. A., he would do, the latter arrested him and two of his chiefs, Juckabatch and Harjo. The Spiechee band then scattered, but were pursued by troops, and sixty-five of them, together with a large number of women and children, were captured and taken to Fort Gibson. This has completely broken up the disaffected faction, and no further trouble is apprehended from them.

Justice, in a long letter to the New York Herald, adverts to the murder in January last by one W. S. Pearl of a soldier at Fort Stanton, N. M., of the lynching of Pearl by a squad of the murdered soldier's comrades, the subsequent action of the military authorities, summed up in an endorsement by Gen. Sherman, of March 16, submitting the papers to the Secretary of War, saying: "The law affords the only adequate remedy for so disgraceful an act as is herein set forth. The grand jury of the county can make thorough inquiry, and on demand the soldiers charged with this murder will be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial. The civil authorities can punish with death, whereas the military courts have no jurisdiction of the crime of murder outside the limits of the post. I advise the honorable Secretary to notify the Attorney-General that any soldier indicted for murder will be delivered over to the proper sheriff or marshal for trial by the civil court." The writer says: "All this sounds well, but no arrests have been made and the mystery seems as far from solution as ever."

Advices this week from New Mexico say that reports of Indian depredations are rife again. Muchacha, a renegade Mesquero Apache, with about 20 of Victoria's old band, attacked a pack train a day or two ago near White Sands, and three companies of cavalry have started in pursuit. Another smaller band raided a ranch at Alamo Springs, and Col. Forsyth has sent two companies of the 4th Cavalry after them.

From the headquarters of the 14th Infantry, Camp on White River, Col., comes the news that the post will be abandoned this summer and the regiment transferred to Kansas.

Department of the East.—No. 1, Vol. 4, Fort Monroe Gazette, dated May 1, contains various matters of interest. The editors in a "few words to our patrons" say: "To our kind commanding officer, Gen. Getty; our adjutant, Lieut. Chase (our immediate superintendent), and all the officers at the post, we beg to offer our most grateful thanks for their patronage and encouragement."

From the "Local" column we glean the following:

A very interesting rifle contest took place last Friday, April 27, between Major Campbell, 4th Artillery, and Comdr. Evans, of the Navy, which resulted in a victory for Comdr. Evans. Married, April 26, at the residence of Lieut. Cummins, by the Rev. Dr. Herrick, post chaplain, the pleasing and accomplished Miss Jane A. Foote, sister-in-law of Lieut. Cummins, 4th Artillery, to Mr. James A. Tracy, of Cleveland, Ohio. It having been known that the happy couple were to sail for New York, the post band awaited the arrival of the boat at the wharf, and played sweet and appropriate music whilst the bride and bridegroom were taking leave of the numbers of friends who assembled to wish them a happy honeymoon and long life; and amidst many sincere congratulations, the band at the same time playing "Carry me back to Old Virginia," they sailed on board the *Cardinal* at 8.30 P. M. Whilst Miss Foote lived here with her sister her unassuming and lady-like habits made her a favorite with all; and since Lieut. Cummins came to the post he has acted so perfectly gentlemanly that he is liked and respected both by officers and enlisted men.

Referring to the proposed bill to provide a retired list for enlisted men, the Gazette says: "The foregoing was in print before we received the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 21, and we are glad to learn that the powerful influence of that Army paper will be exerted in behalf of the proposed bill. We believe that all Southern sympathizers with this ameliorative measure will follow the intelligent guidance of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

April 21, 1885.

The progressive spirit of this age and of American enterprise is no where exhibited in more striking colors than in the neighborhood of this post, and in the post itself.

But three years ago, before the completion of the A. T. and S. F. Railroad, Fort Bayard and its vicinity was almost as remote from civilization as any post in Arizona. Travel was slow, tedious, and unsafe; the mails were irregular and far between; articles of subsistence, furniture, etc., beyond the bare necessities, were scarce and brought exorbitant prices, and people of limited incomes lived in a very primitive way. The structure which for many years sheltered the post commander is one in which Private O'Toole would now be loath to see Mrs. O'Toole carry on her detergent processes. While all of this is not changed, it is rapidly changing. Late in 1881 a series of improvements was begun under the direction of Major J. K. Mizner, 4th Cavalry, then in command, which have put a new aspect on the post both from an ornamental and utilitarian point of view, and "the boys," while they deprecate the taskmaster, applaud the renovator in the energetic major. In November of last year the post became the headquarters of the 4th Cavalry, with Col. Royall in command, under whose mild rule and kindly ways all looked contented.

Outside the post all is stir and bustle. The Silver City, Deming and Pacific Railroad is nearly completed, and soon we shall hear the whistle of the locomotive, so pleasing to the ear of the sojourner in the far West. This great blessing we owe to the abundant and fast developing mineral wealth of the surrounding country. Everywhere mining locations! Wherever the eye rests, whether on the summit of a steep and barren bluff, or down in the recess of a precipitous canyon, the adventurous prospector has reared his "monument." Hitherto it has puzzled the wisest to guess whence the money comes upon which the inhabitants of Silver City and the surrounding country live and thrive, since the country has so far been a good consumer but a poor producer; the explanation can probably be found in the continuous speculative transfer sales of mining locations; not in their

development. Now, however, an era of development and production is being inaugurated, the impetus to which is largely derived from the great Santa Rita Copper and Iron Company, through its go ahead and far seeing President, Mr. J. P. Whitney, who is also president and part owner of the new railroad. The writer has seen many mines, but none so imposing in machinery and building and so suggestive of millions, as the Santa Rita copper works, seven miles from here. At San Jose, midway between Bayard and Santa Rita, a smelter of powerful capacity has just been completed, and three miles northwest of this is Hanover canyon, where, according to good authority, leads of fabulous wealth exist and are about to be developed.

Five miles west of the post is the pioneer city of Silver. Although as yet purely a mining town, with all that the name implies, it has within the last year made wonderful strides in civilized appearance, substantial and tasteful hotels, stores, and residences going up constantly. It is the county seat of Grant county, contains nearly 3,000 inhabitants, has two churches, three hotels, and, of course, a full complement of palatial gambling and drinking halls for the recreation of the festive miner and prospector.

A brick hotel, called the Timmer House, has just been completed, and could hold up its head in any city in the land. A handsome Episcopal church is also about to be built. In this town, but, of course, at noble prices, all the luxuries and necessities of modern life may be procured, and it is said by those who know, that it even makes some pretensions for an aesthetic and social point of view. Well may it be for "the filthy lucre" evolves refinement out of latent possibilities.

The resources of Fort Bayard, as regards pastime and amusement, are very fair. The presence of a regimental band is, of course, a great advantage. During the winter there were weekly hops; one for the officers and another for the enlisted men; both well enjoyed. As the days are nearly always warm and pleasant, throughout the winter, a drive to Silver City for shopping purposes or otherwise, is at all times possible and enjoyable. The wife of Lieut. J. P. Martin, of the 4th Cavalry, has most kindly and earnestly interested herself in the spiritual welfare of the post, and through her efforts chiefly the attendance of a clergyman from the neighboring metallic city has been secured for services at the post library on every alternate Sabbath, while she herself fills up the intervals and teaches a Sunday school besides. All the parents at the post, as well as the children, are in despair over her approaching departure.

Then some of the officers and their ladies favored the post with two dramatic entertainments, of which too much cannot be said in honest praise. The first was the "Loan of a Lover," in which the lovely and accomplished Miss Agnes Royall, and Lieut. Jenkins, of the 4th Cavalry, surprised all by the fidelity with which they rendered their respective parts, while Captain Eskridge's Old Dutchman was very enjoyable. A few days ago another performance, in aid of the Episcopal church of Silver City, about to be built, was given in one of the new, unfinished barracks, with very complete accessories. The play was "Esmeralda."

The large hall was crowded with officers and soldiers and their families. There were also many ladies and gentlemen from Silver City. The observed of all was Lieut. Colonel Forsyth, of the 4th, the leader in all the Indian fights and marches of southwestern New Mexico for the past 18 months, accompanied by his chief of scouts, Mr. Frank Bennett. The intervals between the acts were charmingly filled by the music of the 4th Cavalry string band, under the direction of Herr Hoffman.

The honors of this intellectual treat was carried off by Mrs. Martin and Miss Royall, the former ladies' impersonation of the Old Shrew being most excellent. Capt. Eskridge's Old Man was likewise as usual; Asst. Surg. Birmingham's Frenchman was nearly perfect, and Lieut. Wilder played with a dash and nonchalance peculiarly his own. In fact, where all did so well, special praise is difficult. That these entertainments may be oft repeated is the lively hope of all who witnessed them.

Then as to excitements, we have regularly recurrent Indian scares leading to fruitless scouts and aimless hardships. Hundreds of hardy settlers killed—thousands of heads of cattle driven off!—(in the local papers). But when you arrive upon the scene of bloodshed all is merry as a marriage bell; nobody was hurt. Still, to prove that the scare was not all the baseless vision of a disordered brain, some gallant citizen will exhibit an old felt hat with a bullet hole through its top; as to who made the hole a board of survey would fail to determine.

Then our Mexican neighbors of Central City murder a colony of Chinamen within gunshot of the post, just to keep their hands in as it were. While highway robbery, mail robbery, horse thieving, etc., are minor every day occurrences, which nobody thinks it worth while to talk about.

The climate of our post is usually most delightful—dry air, clear skies, and warm days all the winter; while in summer in the shade, it is never uncomfortably warm. Only for the last two days a blizzard from the northwest has been raging, the like of which has not been experienced here before. The dryness of the air and altitude of the post are favorable to the production of rheumatism and neuralgia, and during the past winter there were many cases of throat disease, otherwise the post is one of the most healthy, there being very few deaths except as the result of accident or imprudence.

The post is at present garrisoned by headquarters and troops C and G, 4th Cavalry, and companies H and K, 23d Infantry, Captains Eskridge, Goodale, Thompson and Budd. Mrs. Commodore Swift, mother of Mrs. Martin, and Miss Violet Martin, sister of Lieut. Martin of the 4th, have been making a prolonged stay at the post, but are about to return to the East. Mrs. Van Dusen, wife of Lieut. Van Dusen, of the Fourth, and daughter of our Post Surgeon, Dr. C. E. Munu, U. S. A., is here on a brief visit to her parents.

But not to forget that fountain whence many blessings flow, the post trader! Mr. B. W. Maginnis has been annually enlarging his establishment until he now exhibits a very large stock of goods which he sells at very reasonable prices. He is a shrewd business man, and one of our future merchant princes.

AN OLD TIMER.

LOYAL LEGION.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery was held at Milwaukee, May 2, to elect officers for the ensuing year. There was a full attendance, and much interest in the success of the Order was displayed.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery was held May 2, and the officers elected for the ensuing year were those given in our announcement of last week (p. 890), with the exception that Major J. B. Lockwood, U. S. V., was elected a member of the Council instead of Capt. E. M. Neville, U. S. V. Gen. C. T. Christensen, Col. J. J. McCook and General J. J. Milhan were chosen trustees.

The following were elected members of the order: Major C. K. Dutton, U. S. V.; Col. J. G. Farnsworth, U. S. V.; Col. W. B. Beck, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. S. Dumont, U. S. V.; Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, U. S. V.; and Mr. O. M. Roome. The annual return showed the receipt of \$15,170.67, and a disbursement of \$4,791.18, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,379.49. After the business programme came a supper, and a good time generally amongst those present.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cavier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.
A. C. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.
F. Fort Spokane, W. T.

2d Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Biebin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T. on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdqs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdqs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Comp-ton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A. F. K. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.
G. Fort Washakie, W. T.

6th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdqs. Dept. of East.

D. L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Stargis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Telford, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick leave; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdqs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

D. K. F. G. H. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
C. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. K. San Antonio, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hays, Kansas; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, on leave.

A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. Fort Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Ft. Davis, Tex., on four months' leave from Jan. 25, 1883.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
B. F. H. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal.
I. Fort Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery—Hdqs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service.

A. F. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdqs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla.; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.
C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. B. E. K. Fort Barrancas, Fla.
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. M. Vernon Bks., Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dep. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T.

A. Fort Mojave, A. T. G. Fort Grant, A. T.
E. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg., on d. s. at Vancouver Barracks comdg. Dept. Columbia; Lt. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane W. T.; Major L. D. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T. H. In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooks, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.

A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Ft. Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Keogh; Major David Krause, on sick leave.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdqs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A. B. C. D. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas. E. Ft. Washakie, W. T.

7th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave.

A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.
E. Fort Bridger, W. T. B. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kantz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Angel Island, Cal., on leave; Major A. S. Burt, Angel Island, Cal., comdg.

A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
G. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Massey, comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort McKinney, Wyo.

A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., on leave.

A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattesburg Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

12th Infantry—Hdqs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., on leave.

A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattesburg Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdqs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.

A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. G. P. Buell, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T., comdg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.

A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. E. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. F. E. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough comdg.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavitt, Tex.

A. B. C. F. H. Ft. Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., comdg. regt. and post; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. J. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. D. Fort Duncan, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.

C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. E. Fort Gibson, I. T. G. I. Fort Hays, Kas.
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdqs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. F. I. K. Vancouver Barracks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. E. Fort Canby, W. T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore. G. H. In summer camp near Fort Spokane, W. T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Lewis, Colo.
 E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. Fort Garland, Colo.
 C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo. B. D. G. H. E. Fort Lewis, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. B. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
 C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.
 F. Fort Craig, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply on leave; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.
 A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
 C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Meers, Fort Hale, D. T.
 B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, U. T.
 A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:
 Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
 Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
 Major Henry C. Wood, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

DEPOTS:
Delaware Island, N. Y. H. **Columbus Barracks, O.**
 Lt. Col. R. S. Lamotte, 12th Inf. Lt. Col. J. S. Mason, 30th Inf.
 Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Md. Dpt.
 Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 10th Inf.
 Capt. J. H. Belcher, Qmr. Dept. Capt. Chas. L. Heilmann, A. Surg.
 Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. D.
 Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf. Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf.
 Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.
 1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. On Temporary Duty.
 1st Lt. W. H. McMinn, 8th Inf. 2d Lt. Jas. B. Goe, 13th Inf.
 2d Lt. J. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf., D. A.

RECRUITING:
 Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. 1st Lt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
 Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.
 Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. H. C. Cook, 3d Inf.
 Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Bentzoni, 25th Infantry.
 Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. J. H. Pag, 3d Infantry.
 Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. G. S. Sanderson, 11th Inf.
 Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.
 Harrisburg, Pa., 235 No. 3d st. 1st Lt. D. L. Craft, 6th Inf.
 Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North
 Delaware st. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
 New York City, 109 West st. Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.
 N. Y. City, 116 Chatham st. Capt. Geo. M. Handal, 1st Inf.
 Philadelphia, Pa., 319 Market st. Capt. D. C. Parker, 3d Infantry.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., 285 Penn. ave. 1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, 15th Inf.
 Providence, R. I., 35 N. Main st. Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
 Springfield, Ill., 218 S. 6th street. Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.
 St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. John I. Viven, 12th Inf.
 Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. Capt. S. M. Whitely, 6th Cav.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
DEPOT:
 Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
 Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.
 1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., comdg. depot; detachment, depot
 Adjutant and Commissary, and Recruiting Officer.
 Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
 Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
 Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
 1st Lieut. Jno. W. Pullman, 8th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Inst.
 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., comdg. Co. B of Inst.
 1st Lt. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.
 2d Lieut. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst. and colored detachment.

RECRUITING:
 New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 8th Cav.
 New York City, 16 State st. 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmock, 9th Cav.
 Baltimore, Md., 273 S. Sharp st. Capt. E. G. Spaulding, 2d Cav.
 Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st. Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.
 Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lieut. W. E. Edgerly, 7th Cav.
 Detroit, Mich., 81 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav.
 Chicago, Ill., 8 S. Clark st. 1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
 St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st. 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.
 Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st.
 Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.
 Kansas City, 509 Walnut st. 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.

GRAYDON'S TORPEDO SYSTEM.

LIEUT. J. A. Graydon, U. S. N., in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, this week, says the tests of his system of torpedoes, at Fort Monroe, April 28, were entirely satisfactory. He has made application for the appointment of a board of Army and Navy officers to inspect his invention. Secretary Chandler is giving the request consideration.

Lieut. Graydon's system, as tested at Fort Monroe, consists of a series of torpedoes, attached to an endless cable laid from the fort to the Rip Raps, a mile and a quarter away. This cable runs over a shears at one end, and passes around the drum of the engine which operates it at the other. Twenty-five dummy torpedoes were sent across, and it was found that, owing to the buoyancy of the torpedoes, the ease of moving them increased with their number. The idea is to stop a torpedo at any given point in the channel, and explode it in one of several ways: First, by electrical apparatus connected to each torpedo by proper insulated wires, each torpedo containing a device for switching it on or off; second, by an electrical contact system, which enables the operator to throw all the torpedoes out of action while being handled; but, when in the desired position, the fuse can be again thrown into action, so as to explode them when a passing vessel touches them; third, a pressure contact system which enables the operator to lock and unlock the fuse, thus preventing explosions while handling the torpedoes. The torpedoes proposed to be used will be made of 1-16 sheet steel, with an air cylinder at each end, the explosive being placed in the centre. There will be two sizes, containing 75 to 150 pounds of powder, or its equivalent in other explosives. The system can also be used in sending out all classes of floating obstructions, such as kerosene and fire rafts, which can be cut adrift at any time, and sent down upon an approaching enemy. During the trial a double line of torpedoes was put on the cables, and thus, while one line was carrying a dozen across the Rip Raps, an equal number was being carried over from that point to the fort. The experiments were much retarded by merchant vessels, anchored in the Roads, which, on three different occasions, dragged their anchors and broke the lines.

Mrs. Bettie Mason has filed an answer in the Equity Court to the suit of Mr. Bigelow for counsel fees in defending her husband, Sergeant Mason. She states that Bigelow volunteered to assume charge of the case, and was not her choice; that she never agreed to pay him for his services, but has of her own volition paid him \$370, for which she holds his receipts; that he connected himself with her husband's defence only for his own glorification and for the benefit of his reputation, and finally she denies the jurisdiction of the court and holds that his claim is not good in equity, but must be prosecuted as any other civil action.

THE NAVY.**NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.****WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.**

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Left Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va., May 1.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Hampton Roads May 4.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Aspinwall April 30. All well on board. After taking in a supply of coal, she will proceed along the Central American Coast, touching at various ports—thence to one or two Mexican ports, including Vera Cruz, and on to Key West.

Commander P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., reports that the Signal Station at Port Castries, St. Lucia, W. I., has been removed to Port Vigil from Morne Fortuna, since the publication of Capt. Meade's report in 1881, and that there is also on that point, 295 feet above the sea level, a fixed red light, visible seven miles to seaward.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 21. The repairs to the machinery of this vessel will be made at New York, to which place she will be ordered in a few days. The old ship is said to be getting pretty well used up in her frame; and for the last year has been well racked by constant cruising, having made more knots within that time than during a whole cruise in the East Indies.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Left Hampton Roads, Va., April 21, for Norfolk, Va.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Hampton Roads.

South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in temporary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 2, from Santa Cruz. In good condition.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batchelor. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo when last heard from. She will return to the United States the latter part of the summer or early fall of the present year.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Arrived at Antwerp April 19, and after remaining there for a few days would proceed to Gravesend, England. Health of officers and crew continues good. Will proceed to the Baltic, as far as Cronstadt. Rear Admiral Baldwin, with some of his staff, is to be present at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Orders have been given to fit her for a two years' cruise.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Sailed April 8 from Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Porto Praya.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Mortimer. Arrived at Port Townsend, W. T., May 4, bringing news of the wreck of the steamer *Eureka* in Peril Straits while on her way to Alaska. No lives lost.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima April 13. Quarantined, from the appearance of some fever on board, which, fortunately, is not infectious.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Was to be ready at Callao by March 20 for the purpose of conveying eclipse party to the Caroline Islands. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti; then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From thence she will return to Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11. She went to sea Jan. 27, with one case of yellow fever on board, and with orders to go south as far as Juan Fernandez or further if necessary, should more fever appear on board. She has not yet been heard from.

LAKEAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Would sail from Honolulu for Callao March 21, expecting to arrive at Callao about the middle of May. The 17th of March was the anniversary of the birthday of Kamehameha III. Dressed ship with the Hawaiian ensign at the main, and fired a salute of 21 guns at meridian. The *Wachusett* and H. B. M. S. *Swiftsure* were the only men-of-war in port at Honolulu March 19. H. B. M. S. *Mutine* sailed from that port for Vancouver Island March 11.

Captain Henry Wilson, commanding, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Honolulu, March 20, reports the gallantry of Louis Williams, captain of the top, in saving from drowning Thomas Moran, landsman of that vessel. The latter attempted to desert and swim ashore. When some 150 yards off he cried for help. The boats were all hoisted. The dinghy was lowered as soon as possible, but in the meantime Williams had jumped overboard, and swimming in the direction of the cry for help, reached Moran and held him above water until the dinghy arrived. The life of Moran is attributed to Williams' prompt action. Capt. Wilson also commends the conduct of J. L. Fasseur, o. s., and H. P. Giffberg, ids., who sprang into the water and reached Moran about the same time as the dinghy did.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At Valparaiso, March 6.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Honolulu, March 13. Will remain there until further orders.

On leaving Honolulu will visit Apia, Samoa, and thence go to Callao, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Islands on the way. Comdr. Pearson is authorized to visit the Tonga group if he thinks it advisable.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullian. Wrecked at the Lamoch Islands, in the Straits of Formosa, Feb. 21.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. A cable despatch reports her arrival at Capetown, Africa, March 31, en route to China. All well on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, March 16. Arrived at Port

Said on the 17th, at Ismailia on the 18th, and at Suez on the 20th. At Port Said the usual visits of courtesy were made by the Egyptian authorities, and by the *Concepcion* (Spanish), *Falcon* (English), and *Duguay Trouin* (French), men-of-war lying in port, which were duly returned. Arrived at Aden March 31, and found in port the French troop ship *Shamrock* and H. M. S. *Dragon*. Official visits were made to these vessels and to Brigadier General Blair, Governor of Aden. The *Shamrock* sailed the same evening. The *Juniata* sailed April 3 for Muscat, Arabia. All well on board.

MONOCAOY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Hong Kong, China, March 13. Would remain there for the purpose of acting, in case of necessity, in connection with the wreck of the *A-huelot*. Some of the crew of which have been transferred to her and some to the *Richmond*.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. At Tientsin, China. She would follow the *Richmond* (which was ordered to leave Hong Kong April 10) to Corea.

RICHMONT, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Hong Kong March 13. Would sail April 10 for Nagasaki, for the purpose of conveying the U. S. Minister to Corea. From there would proceed to Yokohama.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at Havana April 30. All well on board. Her destination is Newport, R. I., at which place she is expected about May 15.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 21 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 23, and would leave for sea April 30.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15. Arrived at Lisbon March 22.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 23, from Aspinwall, U. S. C. The health in that locality was remarkably good, the *Powhatan* not having a sick man on the list.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, April 2, for San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington, D. C.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunersreuther, Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PELOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, March 28.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

PINTA, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. White. At Norfolk, Va., April 17. After an examination she has been lightened by the landing of surplus stores and freight, so as to lessen her draught before starting on her voyage to California.

The iron-clads *Ajaz*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY Chandler has approved the supplemental report of the *Jennette* Court of Inquiry, and its conclusions will not be modified.

In regard to reports that President Arthur is soon to visit Fort Monroe, Va., a Washington despatch, of April 30, says: "It is possible that some time in May the President may go there. It was the programme, if he had come home from Savannah by the *Tallapoosa*, to stop at Port Royal, on duty that the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, on duty near there, might be inspected and reviewed. When the homeward trip by sea was abandoned the review was postponed. The Secretary of the Navy regards these reviews as extremely useful, his experience being that it stimulates and encourages the men to give them an opportunity now and then to show what they can do. It may be that a review of the North Atlantic squadron will be ordered soon, to be held at Fortress Monroe, but whether the Secretary of the Navy will himself be present is doubtful. It is reported that Commodore Cooper will hold the review if Mr. Chandler should find it impossible to leave his office. The Secretary of the Navy, who had expected to have a comfortable time attending to his business without interruption, says there is almost as much pursuit of him now as during the session of Congress, and that he must give the preference to persons who call on Navy business."

G. W. S., writing from London, April 12, to the New York *Tribune*, says: "Admiral Nicholson, U. S. N., was

here in London for a few days, and sailed last week for New York in the steamship *Spain*. He turned over his command to Admiral Baldwin a month ago. At the same time he completed his forty-fifth year of continuous service in the United States Navy, and thereupon retired in accordance with the law for such cases made and founded. He leaves, I suppose, no more capable officer behind him; few or none who have served more brilliantly and honorably or had a more varied career. It happens, if I may say so much of myself, that I was with Admiral Nicholson for a short time on his first command—the gunboat *Isaac Smith*—in which I sailed up Warsaw Sound with him, now 21 years ago. From Admiral Nicholson and from some of his officers I heard accounts of what happened last July at Alexandria when, as the story ran in England, the *Lancaster* cheered the British fleet on to the bombardment, and when, after the fight was over, the Admiral landed some of his blue-jackets and marines to help restore order in the burning city. I am not going over the story now, but there was a single point which will, I think, make an impression on others as it did on me. What was done by our ships and men during those eventful days made its mark on Anglo-American history. Once more the English felt and said that blood is thicker than water. The two nations came closer to each other. The officers from the *Lancaster*, the little armed American force that stood by the not much bigger British force then facing an army ten times its strength, once again reminded the English, and reminded us, that we are after all one nation and not two. Well, my point is this: I don't think that what may be called the sentimental side of these transactions so much as occurred to Admiral Nicholson at the time. From his own story and from those of his officers, it was quite clear that he understood himself to be in the harbor of Alexandria to carry out his instructions as an officer of the American Government, and did it. If the blue-jackets cheered, it was because they felt like it. If the band played, it was for the bands of ships of war to play as they pass each other. If the Admiral landed a force, the object of landing it was, primarily, to re-establish the American Consulate. On the other hand, the cheering and band-playing, it is safe to say, would not have occurred if they had been displeasing to Admiral Nicholson. The officer who commanded the American marines and sailors on shore, whatever his formal instructions may have been, perfectly understood that he was to lend the British a hand so far as he could.

All proceedings in connection with the investigation of the loss of the *Jeannette* having been concluded, the surviving members of the crew of that vessel will receive their final discharge about the 1st of June next.

The submerged hull of the United States ship *Oneida* was blown up last month. No valuable relics were recovered, though human skeletons and various unimportant articles of the ship's furniture were brought to the surface.

[[COMMANDER C. M. CLESTER, U. S. N., hydrographic inspector, visited Baltimore April 28, and inspected the coast survey steamer *Arco*, which has recently undergone extensive repairs in this port. A trial trip was made, and he pronounced the vessel ready for service.

SECRETARY CHANDLER, Captain Walker, Chief of Bureau Navigation, and several other officers, Thursday afternoon, inspected the handsome and very speedy steam yacht, the *Oriental*, at the foot of Seventh Street, Washington. The President was also invited to visit her, but was unable to spare the time. She is the property of Mr. Bostwick, of New York, and was built by H. Resch, of Bristol, R. I.

FIFTY men were discharged this week from the construction department of the League Island Navy-yard. A still greater reduction is expected to take place May 30.

SPEAKING of the Panama Canal, Mr. B. Koppel, who has been honorary counsel of the United States at Bogota since 1875, says: "It is a grand undertaking and will unquestionably be completed some day, but when I should not like to attempt to predict. It will be completed, however, only with a frightful loss of life. When I was on the isthmus, there were already 800 laborers in the hospital, and it will not be long before the number will reach 2,000. It is a terrible country to work in, and as soon as dredging begins its unhealthiness will be increased. Another drawback is the antagonism between the Jamaican and Colombian laborers. They feel a bitter antagonism toward each other, and whenever two gangs of Jamaicans and Colombians meet they have a pitched battle. The government, with its five hundred soldiers stationed on the isthmus, is incapable of preserving order. About three weeks ago in one of those fights the town of Matchin was burned up. The importance of the canal to the United States is very great, and steps ought to be taken to guarantee its neutrality in war as well as in peace. The feeling in Colombia is not very friendly towards this country. The natives have been jealous and distrustful ever since the United States sent a war ship along the coast of their country to look after coal-stations without the courtesy of asking permission of the Colombian Government. Some diplomacy will be necessary, and steps ought to be taken soon."

On the night of April 28 the Old Dominion Line steamer *Manhattan*, on her trip from Norfolk, Va., for New York, collided with the Navy-yard tug *Jean Sands* near Craney Island Lighthouse, sinking her in about three minutes after she was struck. The *Sands* was in command of the mate, James Neilson, and had been down below to carry stores to the flagship *Tennessee*, and was returning when she was struck about amidships on the port side by the *Manhattan*, and cut down considerably below the water line, the collision making a hole of enormous size. The *Sands* had a crew of ten on board, but all were saved by promptly launching their boat. After Mr. Neilson had satisfied himself that all were safe he rowed down the river a short distance to where the *Manhattan* lay, she having anchored off Sewall's Point, and inquired the name of the vessel. The captain of the *Manhattan* stated that he was making an examination to ascertain the amount of damage sustained by his ship. What that damage was could not be learned. The mate and crew of the *Sands* left the scene of the damage before the examination had been completed. It is not believed, however, that the *Manhattan* sustained any serious damage as she proceeded to New York during the night. The *Sands* had on board a quantity of stores from the *Tennessee*, to be turned in at the Navy-yard. She sank in the channel in about thirty feet of water and is submerged above the smokestack. Her officers and crew belonged on board the frigate *Franklin*. They lost everything. The report of the particulars of the above collision has not been received at the Navy Department. The Commandant of the Norfolk Yard has ordered an investigation into it.

The Coast Survey steamer *Blake* left the wharf at the foot of East 23d street, New York, April 28, and is now lying at anchor off 26th street, East River, preparatory to her summer professional cruise off shore. She will leave port in a few days and begin operations off the mouth of New York Harbor. Last season the soundings off the south shore of Long Island were surveyed out to the curve of one hundred fathoms depth, and the next immediate service of the *Blake* will

consist of running various lines of soundings out to this one hundred fathom curve, in supplementation of her work of last year, down and off the coast of New Jersey. Some three months' time will likely be consumed in this survey which is of very much importance, as the soundings in this locality have not been surveyed for many years, and their accuracy is questioned.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 27.—Surgeon Joseph B. Parker, to duty at the Torpedo Station.

May 1.—Lieutenant Henry F. Reich, to the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Ensign Thomas D. Griffin, to duty on the Coast Survey. Assistant Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, to the practice ship *Dale*.

Naval Cadet Edward H. Haines, to examination for graduation.

May 2.—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, Captain Thomas S. Fillebrown and Lieutenant John Downes, to examination for promotion.

Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt, as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Ensign Henry S. Chase, to special duty connected with the U. S. Geological Survey at Bozeman, Montana Territory, and when completed to return to Washington and resume duties.

Assistant Surgeon James D. Gatewood, to examination for promotion.

May 3.—Ensign Rennie P. Schwerin, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Chaplain Wm. H. Stewart, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 15th of May.

May 4.—Surgeon W. J. Simon, to the practice ship *Constellation*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 27.—Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and placed on waiting orders.

May 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin T. Phillippi, from the *Lancaster*, European Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

May 2.—Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and to continue on duty as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and granted leave for one year from May 1.

Ensign George R. French, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Homer L. Law, from the Navy-yard, League Island on the 10th of May, and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, from the *Yantic*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, from the training ship *Minnesota* on the 15th of May, and granted one year's leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States.

May 3.—Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the Naval Academy on the 14th of May, and ordered to command the practice ship *Constellation* on the 15th of May.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, Lieutenants John P. Merrell, Duncan Kennedy, Robert G. Peck, Wm. P. Clason and Frank H. Holmes; Ensign Abraham E. Culver, Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, Assistant Surgeon Oliver Diehl and Chaplain A. A. McAllister, from Naval Academy on the 14th of May, and ordered to the practice ship *Constellation* on the 15th of May.

Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from the Naval Academy on the 14th of May and to command the practice ship *Dale* on the 15th of May.

Lieutenants Harry Knox, Uriel Sebree Wm. H. Turner, John H. Bull and Thomas B. Howard; Ensigns Henry C. Gearing and William F. Fullam, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter A. McClurg, from the Naval Academy on the 14th of May and ordered to the practice ship *Dale* on the 15th of May.

May 4.—Naval Cadet Ovington E. Weller, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to examination.

RESIGNED.

Ensign Robert K. Wright, to take effect May 1, 1884; detached from the *Nipsic* and granted leave until that date, with permission to leave the United States.

Naval Cadet Luman B. Norton, on account of defective color vision, to take effect May 15, 1883.

SUSPENDED FROM PROMOTION.

Lieutenant David G. McRitchie having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, has been suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, at the expiration of which time he will be re-examined.

RETIRED BOARD.

Rear-Admiral John L. Worden appointed president and Commodore Samuel R. Franklin, Capt. David B. Harmony, Medical Director Francis M'Gunnell, and Medical Inspector David Kindelberger members of a Retiring Board to convene at the Navy Department on the 1st of May.

BOARDS FOR EXAMINATION.

Commodore Samuel R. Franklin appointed president and Captain David B. Harmony and Commander Frederick V. McNair members of the Naval Examining Board to convene at the Navy Department on the 1st of May.

Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades and Surgeons William J. Simon and John L. Neilson have been appointed on a board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, and Naval Cadets for promotion.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 2, 1883:

George Valentine, captain of hold, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

William Granan, seaman, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

George Ashton, carpenter, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Andrew Scotland, marine, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

William Brownson, landsman, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Benjamin E. Wohbrat, landsman, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

S. L. Croone, quarter gunner, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Ah Ked, painter, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Ah Yore, landsman, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Sam Shing, carpenter's mate, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

Frederick Rachenback, quartermaster, February 18, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, at sea.

John C. Boyce, seaman, March 11, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 4, 1883.

A history of the famous Newport Artillery Company will soon be published.

Charles E. Lawton Post No. 5, G. A. R., recently gave a very successful entertainment at the Opera House.

Chaplain Holway, U. S. N., recently read a very interesting paper on "The Helms of Space" on board of the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was recently in town.

The new torpedo class reported for duty at the Torpedo Station on Monday. They are now well at work solving the problems of torpedoes and their appliances.

Christopher Farrell, an apprentice boy on board of the *New Hampshire*, was recently clubbed by a policeman. He was injured so badly that it was found necessary to remove him to the Newport Hospital, where he remained until Friday, when he was taken to court and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment in the Newport County Jail and to pay all costs! It would appear as if the boy had suffered enough at the hands of a stalwart policeman without the need of still further punishment by the civil authorities. The lad's head was badly cut. It is said that he resisted the officer; hence the severe sentence!

Mr. Jno. C. Ropes, of Boston, recently delivered an able and instructive lecture upon "The First Napoleon" before the Newport Historical Society. Several naval officers and their families were present, together with many of the leading citizens of the State.

No observations are now taken at the Newport Signal Station, owing to the lack of money. The signals, however, will be displayed as usual. The officer who has been in charge, Mr. William McGilguy, has removed to Salt Lake City with his family. He does not propose to enter the service again. During his stay in Newport he made many friends.

The *Lancaster*, *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth* are "expected" soon.

Engineer Craven, U. S. N., has consumed the first appropriation of \$5,000 for Coasters' Harbor Island, and will now be obliged to wait until July, when the appropriation of \$45,000 will be available. Mr. Craven has completed a commodious boat-house and a wharf which is 120 feet long.

Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., has been elected one of the trustees of the Newport Choral Society.

A summary Court-martial convened on board of the *New Hampshire* a few days ago for the trial of Private Thomas McNally, of the Marine Corps. The detail was: Master C. L. Bruns, president; Ensign Benjamin Tappan and Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood, members, with Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie as judge-advocate.

Capt. E. C. Matthews, U. S. N., has taken command of the United States training ship *New Hampshire*.

The *Cactus* is doing buoy duty in these waters.

Ensigns E. E. Wright and B. W. Hodges have reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Lieut. W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., of this city, who has recently been detached from the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, will shortly visit Newport.

The news of the success of the torpedo system invented by Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., was read here with a good deal of interest.

The band attached to the *New Hampshire* will give a concert at the Opera House on the evening of May 15.

The troops at Fort Adams have been made glad by the visit of the paymaster.

The Newport Artillery Company have elected the following officers: Colonel, George H. Vaughan; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. W. Horton; Major, Henry T. Easton; Captain, George A. Brown; Quartermaster, Alvin A. Barker; Adjutant, Melville Bull; Paymaster, Edward T. Bosworth; Commissary, William T. Stevens; Surgeon, Nathaniel G. Stanton; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin F. Downing, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. T. Thayer, D.D.; Assistant Paymaster, John H. Stacy; Assistant Commissary, William S. Byrer; Sergeants, George C. Shaw, Edwin H. Lilley, George A. Eddy, John H. Webster, and W. E. Mumford.

Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. N., has been elected a substitute delegate to the Diocesan convention of the Episcopal Churches of this State.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., has taken the Hammett Cottage on Conanicut Island for the coming season.

Major Throckmorton, U. S. A., left Fort Adams Sunday night for New York.

Col. G. W. Dresser, whose wife died recently in New York, and who is seriously ill, has been brought here, where he is under the best of medical treatment.

On Monday there was a boat race between two crews belonging to the *New Hampshire*. Schoolmaster Isaac and Seaman Apprentice Truelson were the coxswains of the boats. Mr. Isaac's crew won by six lengths.

The troops at Fort Adams and the apprentices, etc., from the *New Hampshire* will participate in the local memorial exercises on Decoration Day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, FLA.

APRIL 20, 1883.

The ball given by the Mutual Temperance Social Club on the 12th inst. in the Construction Hall, at the Pensacola Navy Yard, was a great success. There were fully 150 persons present, composed of the officers and soldiers of the 3d Artillery from Fort Barrancas, and citizens with their ladies from Woolley and Warrington. The floral decorations were beautiful, and flags of all nations adorned the hall. This club is composed mostly of marines of this station. Colonel Forney, the commanding officer, although kind to the men, is a strict disciplinarian, and looks out for the comfort of the men, and has recently furnished the mess hall with a complete set of new mess gear and the mess room with silver-plated ware, cutlery, and tumblers. Good china is a great improvement over the old tin plates and cups of the olden times. The colonel has built since he came here with his men a six hundred yards target range fifty feet wide, that will always remain here as a credit to the marines at this post.

REX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2, 1883.

Two young naval cadets, Messrs. Keith and Perry, went out for a sail in a cutter, as is the usual custom of cadets on Saturday. Misfortune followed in the breeze that struck, and soon they were floating in the Severn on top of their boat. They were rescued by Naval Academy boats. The authorities of the Naval Academy are constantly on the lookout for the misadventures of watermen, and many a friendly hand they have lent to distressed seamen.

The Naval Academy mechanics have sometimes put respectable repairs upon United States vessels. Their latest achievement is the building and launching of a steam launch. These launches are being built for use at the Academy in the flotilla drills. There are numbers of engines that have been built from time to time by the cadet engineers to show their skill. These are capable of propelling launches, and here is an opportunity to turn fastness into account.

Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, Surgeons Wm. J. Simon and John L. Neilson, have been appointed a Medical Board to report here on the 15th inst., to examine physically naval cadets and candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

Naval Cadets J. H. Linnard, W. H. Stayton, M. J. Donnelly, and J. H. Colwell have reported here for final examination.

Passed Asst. Engineer R. W. Milligan is at home here.

vened at Fort Monroe. The other two only being partially recommended by Department boards, will not be given commissions. The several other cases not having been heard from, the proposed board at Fort Monroe has not yet been convened.

MODERN INFANTRY TACTICS.

LIEUT. Whistler's description of his "Manual of Drill and Tactics," which appears in the JOURNAL of this week and last week, is interesting as well as valuable. He is certainly correct in saying that the present tactics are behind the latest thought upon the subject of drill, and discussion and suggestions that will lead to improvement are to be encouraged. The French officers see this plainly, and recent numbers of their *Bulletin* have contained an interesting series of papers in the line of Mr. Whistler's statement that "a dispersed order has become a necessity." Every modification of arms, as is shown by the French writer, has resulted in a corresponding modification of tactics, the struggle of naval architecture to hold its own in the contest with guns having its analogy in the effort of Army tactics to adapt themselves to the increased deadliness of fire. When the effective range of muskets was not more than one hundred yards, and that of artillery fifteen hundred; when the explosion of a shell was insignificant in result, and when the actual effect of cannon was limited to the zone of grape and cannister (500 to 200 yards) the infantry could manoeuvre in deep columns until within easy range of the enemy, and was then deployed only to open with the utmost deliberation a fire which was followed almost immediately by a bayonet attack along the whole line. Fancy attempting to-day, however, the formation in deep columns of Macdonald at Wagram, or of Ney at Friedland, when each column was accompanied by its artillery!

Now, when the fire of artillery, as well as of small arms, has developed unlooked-for possibilities in range, accuracy, and rapidity, deep columns and compact lines can no longer be moved within the zone of effective artillery and infantry fire. If a regiment, either in column or deployed in single line, were to expose itself to fire as formerly, it would suffer such losses as to make even an attack upon the enemy impossible. This is proven by recent experience upon the range, and by the examples of the most recent wars.

According to the calculations of the French Commission, at the camp of Chalons, the results of fire in war are satisfactory if but one shot in a hundred is effective. In considering the results of target firing, it is, of course, to be remembered that its effects are much greater than those of a corresponding fire in war, especially when it is executed, as it usually is, by selected marksmen. The weight of the equipment; fatigue and privation; the uncertainty of the character and distance of the object aimed at; want of familiarity with the terrain; the sense of personal danger; excessive excitement—these, and the necessity of firing at men who are continually and rapidly changing their positions, are among the causes which diminish in actual battle the results obtained in contests at the targets. According to an Austrian computation, the relation between the two is as one to seventy. The French estimate it as one to ten. The tables which follow show the results obtained in France in practice against targets representing the outlines of the human figure in different positions. The figures in parenthesis indicate the corresponding effect in battle, according to the French calculation of one in ten.

DISTANCES.		UPON DETACHED SILHOUETTES.			Total per cent.
		Stand-ing.	Kneel-ing.	Lying.	
200 metres,	656 ft.	20.4(2.0)	24.8(2.4)	24.7(2.4)	23.5(2.3)
300 "	984 ft.	18.2(1.8)	21.8(2.1)	16.2(1.6)	18.7(1.8)
400 "	1312 ft.	11.2(1.1)	12.5(1.2)	7.7(0.7)	10.3(1.0)
500 "	1640 ft.	6.3(0.6)	8.9(0.8)	5.2(0.5)	6.8(0.6)
600 "	1968 ft.	3.0(0.3)	3.2(0.3)	2.0(0.2)	2.7(0.2)

DISTANCES.		UPON SILHOUETTES GROUPED.			Total per cent.
		Stand-ing.	Kneel-ing.	Lying.	
200 metres,	656 ft.	49.0(4.8)	49.0(4.9)	38.3(3.8)	45.1(4.5)
300 "	984 ft.	32.8(3.2)	37.2(3.7)	25.0(2.5)	31.7(3.1)
400 "	1312 ft.	28.6(2.8)	35.2(3.5)	21.0(2.1)	25.4(2.5)
500 "	1640 ft.	23.8(2.3)	25.3(2.5)	13.0(1.3)	20.3(2.0)
600 "	1968 ft.	21.2(2.1)	20.8(2.0)	9.8(0.9)	17.3(1.7)
700 "	2296 ft.	14.3	14.0	7.5	12.5
800 "	2624 ft.	2	1.3	1.1	1.7

According to a Russian authority, the explanation of the losses suffered by the Russians under fire at extreme ranges is to be found in their faulty tactical dispositions, and in their too compact formations. General Zeddelier, in explaining why the Russians suffered so much at great distances, says: "Our lines were too compact, our different echelons too close. We thus offered

a solid target at the same time that we were long exposed to the fire of our adversaries. We were a sort of plate-band (parterre) which the Turks showered with violent and continuous droppings as from a watering pot. Our troops regarded dispersed order as an accessory; there was a premature confusion of the troops of the first line, which formed great swarms without direct leaders; these groups started in advance of their proper initiative. The reserves were much too near the skirmish line—so much so, that, impelled by the irresistible élan which animated the troops of the second line under fire, they found themselves rapidly blended with the skirmishers. Our troops did not know how to avail themselves of shelter; they did not sufficiently use their artillery; we did not reply to the fire of the enemy, who were consequently little disturbed; we brought into action considerable masses in columns of battalion within the zone of effective fire."

Our French contemporary asserts that at the battle of Saint Privat in 1870 a Prussian guard, formed in two ranks of lines of company columns and on open ground, were crushed by the French fire at long range (1,200 to 600 metres). "But," asks the French military critic, "what does that prove? Is it the efficacy of fire at great distances? No. This example demonstrates only that a deep formation should not be presented within the radius of the modern gun. The Russians reproduced in 1877, but in a less degree than the Prussians, the faults of the latter in 1870." In his very valuable essay on improvements in the art of war Lieut. Greene says:

The practical result in actual battle of this open order fighting is that men fight in small groups, the whole keeping an approximate alignment, but each group running forward from one bit of shelter to another, stopping to fire and regain their breath, and then running forward again—keeping a sharp eye all the time to see if somebody is coming on behind them. For these groups the unit of four (or eight), which forms the basis of our present tactics, has many advantages; but it is evident that the method of deploying skirmishers from a line of two ranks—the only practicable method prescribed in the tactics—is unwieldy, because it spreads the whole battalion over too great a space. A method of deployment directly forward from smaller columns appears to be necessary, and this was the problem upon which Gen. Upton was engaged at the time of his death. He inclined to the opinion that in order to accomplish this it was necessary to adopt the four-company organization, because a battalion of 1,000 men was too large for one man to thoroughly control in open order, and the company of 100 men was not large enough. The full discussion of this question would occupy too much space here. It would appear, however, that with a ten-company battalion we could derive all the advantages of the European tactics by adopting a "company column" formation. The battalion in company columns would be formed with the fifth and sixth companies in line in the centre, with the fourth and seventh companies in their rear, at half distance; the third and second companies in similar formation at company interval on the right, and the eighth (and ninth at the same interval on their left; the first and tenth companies each in line opposite the intervals. The battalion in this formation would correspond very closely to the German line of company columns. It would cover a front of 200 yards, and its fighting would be confined to that front.

Lieut. Greene also gives us this interesting summary of the losses in the battles of various wars. The highest were 34 per cent., at Eylau and at Salamanca, and 32 per cent. at Borodino and at Waterloo; the lowest 4 per cent., at Rossbach and at Plevna, 6 per cent. at Konnigratz and St. Colombe, and 8 per cent. at Wagram, at Fredericksburg, at Chattanooga, at Cold Harbor, and at Sedan:

Wars.	Total Engaged.	Total Losses.	Per Cent.
Wars of Frederick, 1745-1758....	738,000	110,000	.15
Wars of Napoleon, 1800-1815....	2,104,000	464,000	.22
Crimea, 1854.....	149,000	21,400	.15
Italy, 1859.....	298,000	27,400	.09
United States, 1861-1865.....	1,572,000	210,000	.13
Austria, 1866.....	436,000	29,000	.06
France, 1870.....	1,263,000	119,700	.09
Turkey, 1877.....	512,000	71,200	.14
Totals.....	7,072,000	1,052,000	.15

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERGEANT of infantry was recently tried at Fort Union, New Mexico, for enticing a recruit first to drink and then to gamble, the natural result being the loss of all his money by the latter. This suggests another possible cause or incentive of desertion, which is not unworthy of being looked after by commanders and other officers. It used, we believe, to be a common practice at military posts on pay day for the enlisted men with, perhaps, a few exceptions, to resolve themselves into a huge gambling club, the outcome usually being that the old and knowing ones "cleaned out" those with less experience. This pernicious practice has of late years considerably abated, but that it still obtains is evident from the proceedings at Fort Union. Under a strict military discipline, non-commissioned officers are required to hold themselves aloof from privates off duty, and not to drink or associate with them, and this we think is a wise rule and worthy of general observance, for if there is too much familiarity, there will certainly result infractions of discipline and failures of proper respect.

Privates who desire to maintain their own self-respect in their own sphere, will not desire to associate with their non-commissioned officers, and the latter should be ever zealous to maintain the dignity of the stripes they have been honored with.

The evils which result from gambling are well known,

but the feeling of despair which seizes the soldier who, after going for two months without money, gets his pay and then in a few hours loses it to his comrades at the gambling table, can only be realized by the initiated. Despair leads to recklessness, and recklessness, in nine cases out of ten, to desertion. It may not be practicable to prevent soldiers from gambling, outside of the garrison, but within it there should be no such difficulty, and one of the chief duties of the sergeants, on and immediately after pay day, should be to see that orders, if any, on this head are rigidly obeyed. Now that the War Department has put its shoulder to the wheel to eradicate, as far as practicable, some of the evils which swell the list of desertions, everything that tends to nourish these evils should be carefully looked into, and gambling in barracks seems to us to be worthy of attention.

Investing in lottery tickets is one species of gambling which prevails to some extent in the Army and Navy—sufficient, at least, to make lottery companies very desirous to reach the Services with their advertisements, as we know by experience. As we refuse to receive these advertisements, they have to seek such currency as they can in the Army and Navy through papers which, while offering us the humble tribute of imitation in other things, fail to follow our example in this particular. Another evil somewhat prevalent is the lending by one soldier to another of money on usurious interest, concerning which we may have something to say hereafter.

We have heretofore adverted to the organs furnished military posts through the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, of which Mrs. E. Throop Martin, of Auburn, N. Y., is a prominent member. At the request of the association we announce that an organ will be forwarded immediately through the depot quartermaster at New York to any post desiring one, and from three to six months will be given the garrison or the regiment to pay the sum due for the organ, which is furnished by the ladies' society at half the catalogue price, and no charge is made for buying, cartage, or transportation.

The President on Wednesday appointed the following persons as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examinations at the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1883: Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Bishop William J. Kip, California; Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Illinois; Hon. B. C. Whitman, Nevada; Mr. Howard Potter, New York; Hon. Asa French, Mass.; Colonel L. M. Dayton, Ohio. The following are the members on the part of Congress: House—Hon. Geo. W. Steele, Ind.; Hon. Amos Townsend, Ohio; Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, Ill. Senate—Hon. Angus Cameron, Wis.; Hon. Isham G. Harris, Tenn.

The Portland *Oregonian* thinks that our retired Army officers should attend to the work of the Pension Bureau and says: "It is a service in which a permanent and responsible corps ought to be employed and for which retired officers, if they be not wholly disabled, are abundantly qualified. By putting the pension work into the hands of retired officers, the whole service of the Pension Bureau could be dismissed. The saving in salaries alone would be great. And besides the economical consideration, this would be a step toward the much desired civil service reform. It would reform it just in the proportion that it would reduce it; and reduction of the civil service is the surest, not the only means of reforming it."

The question of who shall be the new captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. A. was settled May 2 by the appointment of 1st Lt. Daniel H. Floyd, 18th U. S. Infantry, whose station is Fort Maginnis, Montana, but at present, we believe, East on leave. Lieut. Floyd entered the Service from the Military Academy in 1870, and after a few years in the 9th Cavalry was transferred to the 18th Infantry. His appointment, which was, we understand, made upon the recommendation of Senator Harrison, of Indiana, gives Lieut. Chas. H. C. Cabanis a first lieutenantcy. President Arthur's selection of an Army officer and not a civilian for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department will encourage the Army at large. There has evidently been a "tug of war" over the nomination, the Service coming out ahead. The civilian candidates gave up the battle some time ago, as the President announced when that little trickster in the Appropriation bill was brought to his attention that he would not go outside the Army to select a man for the place.

The selection of Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., as one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy

is an excellent one, and no one is better able to give an opinion than he as to whether the standard of scholarship adopted for the Academy is too high, or the discipline too severe.

THE Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the classes of cadets at the Naval Academy will report on the 1st of June for that duty. The Board also examines into, and reports upon, the general management, system, and instruction, and police of the Institution. It will consist of the following: Senators Lapham and Camden, selected by the President of the Senate; Representatives Harmer, Updegraff, and Mills, selected by the Speaker of the House; the other members are Major General Irvin McDowell, Rear Admiral John C. Howell, Rev. John W. Dinsmore, of Bloomington, Ill., Hon. A. G. McCook, New York, Professor Geo. Iman Riche, Philadelphia, Ed. V. Kinsley, Esq., West Point, N. Y., Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, Boston, Mass. The examination of candidates for admission commences on the 15th of May.

The examination of the cadets who have completed the six years' course will take place this month. Under the act of August 5, 1882, only ten of these will be retained, eight of whom will be appointed to fill the eight additional 2d lieutenantcies in the Marine Corps appropriated for by an act of the last Congress. Such of the remainder as pass the required examination will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and a year's sea pay. Those not passing will be dropped. Any cadet who passes his examination at the end of four years can, if he desires, leave the service, and will be granted a proper certificate of graduation, but no pay. Those who do not accept this will be ordered to sea to complete the two years required on shipboard. The President has selected the following candidates for examination for appointment at large at the Naval Academy, and they will report on the 15th of May: Edward Parry Morgan, Colchester, Conn., Henry C. Rodgers, Oakland, Cal., James Longstreet, Atlanta, Ga., Henry Wilson Carpenter, Washington, D. C., Daniel A. Foote, Washington, D. C. Mr. Rodgers is a son of Professor Augustus Rodgers, who has been connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey for many years. Mr. Carpenter is a son of Pay Inspector J. N. Carpenter, U. S. Navy.

REPORTS published in the daily papers of the robbery of Major Jas. R. Wasson, paymaster U. S. Army, are confirmed by a despatch from San Antonio, Texas. The amount taken was \$15,000, which was contained in a satchel carried by Major Wasson in the sleeping car. We are glad to learn that Gen. Augur expresses confidence that the robbers will be caught and the money secured. A person supposed to be implicated in the robbery has been arrested by the sheriff of Shackelford County, near Shackelford, beyond Fort Davis, and is now held for identification.

It is not likely that proposals will be invited by public advertisement for furnishing the engines of the double-turreted monitors; nor is it yet determined what course will be pursued as to the turrets of the *Miantonomoh*.

THE article on the "Customs of the Service," by Col. Chas. King, captain U. S. A., which we elsewhere publish, though primarily intended for the instruction of the militia, will be found interesting to all of our readers. Col. King has the happy art of making any subject he touches interesting, and it detracts nothing from the value of his opinions that they are always presented in a readable form. Profundity and stupidity may sometimes go together, but they are not synonymous terms.

THE advertisement for the building of this new cruisers, though only issued the first of the week, has already brought to the Navy Department quite a number of contractors or their agents to examine the drawings of the ship made by the different bureaux. The drawings are in such shape as to afford the visitor all the information he may desire. Since the advertisements were issued for the cruisers, attention has been turned to the monitors. The Engineer Bureau is making good progress upon the drawings for their machinery, and it will not be long before they will be in such shape as to permit the contractor to put in his bid. Engineer-in-Chief Shock visited New York this week on business connected with these monitors. The names selected by the President for the three steel cruisers are "Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta." The despatch boat has been named the "Eagle"—a name suggested by Mr. Geo. C. Chandler, of Baltimore, a brother of the Secretary.

THE sensation of the week in naval circles was the announcement that Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan had asked to be relieved from the duties of Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and that Commodore R. W. Shufeldt had been designated to succeed him. It was not expected that a change would be made at present, and it was generally believed that when a change did come Comdr. W. T. Sampson would succeed the Vice Admiral. It was also thought that Commodore Shufeldt would be given command of the Mare Island Navy-yard. Commodore Shufeldt will continue to act as president of the Advisory Board. It is not known now who will be sent to the Mare Island yard. Secretary Chandler said on Thursday that he would take no action in the matter until he returned from New Hampshire, where he has been called, as elsewhere stated, by the severe illness of his mother.

ABOUT ten more officers are to be heard from before the proposed list giving the dates of retirement of Army officers under the sixty-four year law can be completed. It is thought that another month at least will have elapsed before the list will be ready for publication.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 2d Lieutenant Frederick Wooley, 10th Infantry, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 76, D. E., May 4).

The journey from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort McHenry, Md., and return, by Capt. John I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, in connection with the purchase of horses for Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, is approved (S. O. 76, D. E., May 4).

A furlough for six months is granted Ordnance Sergeant Henry Fox, U. S. A., Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 76, D. E., May 4).

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 76, D. E., May 4).

Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to the General of the Army, and lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved as aide-de-camp, to take effect June 1, and will join his regiment, now in active service (G. O. 33, H. Q. A., May 4).

During the temporary absence, May 4 and 5, of the Paymaster General, Major A. B. Carey, will take charge of his office (S. O., W. D., May 3).

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., May 10. Detail: Lieut. Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Infantry; Surgeon A. A. Woodhull; Capt. W. S. McCasker, 20th Infantry; Robert Pollock, 21st Infantry, and H. H. Ketchum, 23d Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. Seton, 4th Infantry; Assistant Surgeon M. E. Taylor, judge advocate (S. O., W. D., May 3).

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, O., May 7. Detail: Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Infantry; Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Infantry; Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann; Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Infantry; Captain C. A. Booth, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. J. Murphy, 14th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, 1st Inf., and Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th infantry, judge advocate (S. O., W. D., May 3).

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 7. Detail: Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson; 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry; J. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry, and L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. J. D. Mann, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O., W. D., May 3).

The following transfers of medical officers are ordered: Surgeon Jos. C. Bailey, from the Department of California to the Department of Texas.

Asst. Surgeon C. B. Byrne from Dept. of the South to the Dept. of the Missouri.

Asst. Surgeon W. G. Spencer, waiting orders, to the Dept. of the East.

Asst. Surgeon C. N. B. Macaulay from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Dakota.

Surgeon H. R. Tilton from the Dept. of Missouri to the Dept. of the East.

Asst. Surg. Victor Biart, from the Dept. of Missouri to the Dept. of Dakota.

The following will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East June 20 and report as indicated:

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington (Fort Wayne, Mich.), to the Dept. of Missouri.

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley (Fort Columbus), to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., W. D., May 3).

Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., will proceed once a week from Springfield Armory to Hartford, Conn., to inspect revolvers being made under contract at the latter place (S. O., W. D., May 3).

The leave of Major David Krause, 5th Inf., is extended 6 months (S. O., W. D., May 4).

The sick leave of Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, is extended to June 1 (S. O., W. D., May 4).

Leave for 6 months is granted Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry (S. O., W. D., May 4).

COUNT Von Moltke and the Duc d'Aumale are reported to be seriously ill.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

At a conference between Secretary Lincoln and the heads of bureaux last week it was decided that the words "to be expended by the Secretary of War" in the Signal Service Appropriation bill do not require the disbursements to be made by the Secretary in person, but that they can be expended by the different bureaux, as heretofore, under the language of previous acts requiring that the expenditure shall be "under the direction" of the Secretary.

The law limiting the expenditure for civilian employees in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department is construed as not applying to the offices at Washington, and the reduction will be made among those at the several division and department stations.

The Quartermaster's Department has been trying for a long time to get an Army shoe which will give more satisfaction to the wearer than those at present used, and has just succeeded in getting a sample of a shoe which it is thought will meet with favor by the soldier. Two styles of shoes have been adopted by the Department—one for service use and the other for off-duty use. Both are stitched and lace, but are made upon different lasts. They were made by Mr. Hoffman, of Washington, in accordance with suggestions of Capt. Rodgers of the Quartermaster's Department. He has submitted a very valuable and interesting report on this subject. It was sent to the Secretary of War last week as an accompanying document to the recommendations of the Quartermaster-General. The Secretary of War is waiting to hear the views of several other officers before approving the samples. He may decide to convene a board to inquire into and make a report upon the matter.

Now that the foundation for the Dupont statue has been laid the work of improving the circle, of which Colonel Rockwell, U. S. A., has charge, can go on without interruption. The Secretary of War approved the plans for the improvement of the circle some days ago, and work has been commenced upon it. The park is already enclosed with suitable post and chain fence, and there will be but little grading to do. It is proposed to erect a mound about the pedestal of the statue, which will be two feet higher than the rest of the park. The diameter of the mound will be sixty feet. This mound will be surrounded by an asphalt walk. Ten streets and avenues converge at Dupont circle, and each street will have an entrance to the park by asphalt walks which will lead to the walk around the mound. Before laying the walks some water-pipes will be introduced for the purposes of irrigation. The spaces between the walks will be sodded, and picturesque garden plats will be laid out and suitable shrubbery planted. It is intended to make this little spot as slightly and picturesque as the many other parks which are scattered throughout Washington.

Medical Director Philip S. Wales, U. S. N., read a paper on "Rectal Palpation and Inspection as a Means of Diagnosis" at the thirteenth meeting of the Naval Medical Society, held at the Museum of Hygiene, Eighteenth and G streets, Washington, D. C., on Thursday night last. The paper was well received and generally commented upon by the many medical officers present as a very valuable contribution. It treats of methods recently developed for the exploration of the interior of the body. Dr. Wales has given this line of professional study special attention for a long time, and the methods he has introduced, and which he treats of in his paper for making examinations of the interior of the body, is said by those who ought to know to be a wonderful improvement upon the old methods.

A circular adopted by the Advisory Board and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, prescribing rules for the tests of steel for the new cruisers, has been sent to all the leading steel manufacturers of this country and ship builders with whom the Advisory Board has had communication. It is required that all material received at the building yards for incorporation into vessels shall bear the name of the maker and of the naval inspector of material. Specimens will be taken at random from each lot of ship and boiler plates, angles, beams and rivets, for testing; the plates, angles and beams to be tested for a tensile strength of at least 60,000 lbs. per square inch, and the initial stress to be as near the elastic limit as possible, and the final elongation in 8 in. to be not less than 25 per cent. A quenching test is also provided, and special tests for angle bars, single T bars, butt bars and rivets. The acceptance of material under these tests will not relieve the contractor from the necessity of making good any material which fails in working or may be rejected by the inspector.

Frequent calls are made upon the War Department by the Pension Office and pension agents for information concerning claimants who are supposed to have served in the Confederate army. Secretary Lincoln in order to have the information as easy of access as possible is contemplating having a list compiled of the names and records of the soldiers who served in any capacity in that army. Applications are sometimes made by soldiers of the Southern army for pension on the ground that they deserted the Confederate army and joined the Union forces. If such be the case the applicant is by law entitled to the pension, but heretofore it has required no small amount of searching to establish that fact. The proposed compilation is to avoid this extra labor. It will also be valuable for reference in regard to claims which are barred by service against the Government. It will be some time before the work can be commenced, as the force of clerks employed in the Department is not now equal to the emergencies of the service.

General A. A. Humphreys, General Horatio G. Wright, and Major John M. Carson, representing the Society of the

Army of the Potomac, called "on the President," May 1, and invited him to take part in the annual reunion of the society to be held in Washington on May 16. The invitation was accepted. Honorably discharged officers and soldiers who served in the Army of the Potomac are entitled to membership in that society of which Gen. A. A. Humphreys is president, and which will hold its fourteenth annual reunion in Washington May 16 and 17. They can become members of the society by sending three dollars, with name, rank, command, and post office address direct to Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Treasurer, 93 Nassau street, N. Y.

The work at the Naval Observatory upon the calculations from the observations of the transit of Venus is delayed by lack of funds to pay for printing the numerous blank forms required. The Navy Department will have no funds to meet the expense of printing them until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available after July 1. The records and photographs of all the distant stations have been received at the Naval Observatory. Those of Lieut. Very, of the Patagonian station, the last to come in, were received a few days ago. The first step will be to determine the exact geographical positions of the various stations. In the cases of points beyond telegraphic communication, this can be determined only by deducting from chronometrical observations. In taking these observations, Lieut. Very made four journeys between his Patagonian station and Montevideo. The astronomers at the Naval Observatory are about to begin measuring the photographs of the transit by means of a machine devised for that purpose. They have about one thousand negatives taken by the party sent out by the Observatory, and four large boxes of negatives taken at Princeton with an apparatus similar to the one used here. In addition to these it is expected that a large number of negatives taken at the Lick Observatory in California will be sent to Washington. All of these contributions of volunteer observers will be made use of whenever possible. Under the most favorable circumstances the calculations cannot be completed in less than four years, and it is possible that five or six years will elapse before the final result will be reached.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry, to take effect Jan. 1, 1883, was received at the War Department this week. Secretary Lincoln declined to accept it, except to take effect immediately, and has returned it to Headquarters of the Department of Dakota, with the request that it be changed to take effect immediately, otherwise a Court-martial will be ordered for the trial of Colonel Ilges. The exact nature of the charges against him have not been made public, but we learn that they relate to his pay accounts, and are of such character as to warrant General Terry in demanding his immediate resignation in order to avoid the necessity of a Court-martial.

There is a general feeling of regret among naval officers at the failure of Lieut. David G. McRitchie to pass his examination for promotion. Even officers whom he ranks express sympathy for him and wish him better success next time. The examinations, which are now conducted on the written system, are very difficult, and an officer who wishes to pass must not permit himself to become rusty. The proceedings of the board in Lieut. McRitchie's case have been approved by the President, and under the law he is suspended from duty for one year.

The counsel for Comdr. Eastman, Judge Black, is working hard to have the proceedings of the Examining Board in the case of his client set aside, but it is not at all probable that his efforts will be of any avail. The recommendations of the board have not yet been approved, but from what we can learn they doubtless will be.

Inquiries are numerous at Army Headquarters as to who the four officers to be relieved from Signal duty will be. Secretary Lincoln, when asked, said he had not given the matter consideration as yet. Probably no action will be taken until Gen. Hazen has returned from the South.

It is still noised about that Capt. Walker will shortly be relieved from duty as Chief of the Navigation Bureau to take command of the *Trenton*. Comdr. White is mentioned as his successor.

Admiral Porter and staff left Washington Navy Yard May 30 on the *Despatch* to inspect the squadron now assembled at Hampton Roads. It is probable that President Arthur will be present at the review, the date of which may, however, be delayed through the unavoidable absence of Secretary Chandler.

RECENT DEATHS.

A FORMER and well known officer of the old Army, Andrew Talcott, died at Richmond, Va., April 22, in the 87th year of his age. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1818, second in his class; was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, in which he rose to the rank of captain, and resigned September 21, 1836. From that time forward he held many important professional positions with private firms, as well as with the Government, being a member of the Commission for the Exploration and Survey of the N. E. Boundary of the U. S. from 1840 to 1843, and of a board of naval officers and engineers for examining Portsmouth and Pensacola Navy-yards, and projecting stone and floating docks therefor from 1844 to 1845. In 1855 and 1856 he superintended important repairs to the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia. His remains were buried, April 25, in the Holywood Cemetery, Richmond.

ANOTHER distinguished naval officer, Rear-Admiral Edward Middleton, U. S. N., on the retired list, died at his home at Washington on the evening of April 27. He was a native of South Carolina, and entered the Navy July 1, 1828, and in October of that year joined the *Java*, of the Mediter-

anean Squadron, where he remained until May, 1831. He served on the sloop *Vandalia*, of the West India Squadron, from 1831 to 1833, and during 1833 and 1834 he was on the receiving ship at Brooklyn. He was promoted to the rank of passed midshipman on June 14, 1834, and served in the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean from 1835 to 1838, when he was sent to the sloop *Marion*, of the Brazil Squadron, remaining there until 1842. He was commissioned as lieutenant on February 25, 1841. He served on the store ship *Lexington* in 1843 and 1844, on the sloop *Plymouth*, in the Mediterranean, in 1844 and 1845; on the frigate *Cumberland*, home squadron, in 1846; on the steamer *Princeton* from 1847 to 1849, on the store ship *Erie* in 1849, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from 1849 to 1851, on the razeed *Independence*, in the Mediterranean Squadron, in 1852; on the receiving ship at this port in 1853, and as executive officer of the sloop *Decatur*, Pacific Squadron, from 1854 to 1856. During the war of the winter of 1854-5 Admiral Middleton operated against hostile Indians of the various tribes of Washington and Oregon Territories, and fought in the attack upon Seattle, January 26, 1856. On the same date he received his commission as commander. He was in charge of the sloop *Decatur* in 1856 and 1857. He commanded the steam sloop *St. Mary's* and *Saranac* at different times from 1861 to 1865. He was made a captain on April 24, 1863, and was appointed to special duty in this city in 1866. During the following two years he was stationed at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, and afterwards he commanded the steam sloop *Pensacola*. He received his commission as commodore on November 26, 1868, and in the latter part of 1869 he commanded the steam sloop *Lackawanna*, in the Pacific fleet. He was commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., in 1870. He was commissioned rear-admiral August 15, 1876. Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun and Lieut. S. W. Very, U. S. N., by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied the remains from Washington, to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were interred.

Mrs. MACKENZIE, the estimable mother of Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., died on Friday, April 27, at the residence of her son, at Santa Fe, N. M. The deceased lady was the widow of Capt. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U. S. Navy, who died in 1848 from injuries received by a fall from a horse at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The *Santa Fe New Mexican* of April 23 says: "The death of the venerable mother of Gen. Mackenzie has cast a gloom over this entire community where the noble old lady was universally beloved. All who have noted the tenderness and mainly devoted bestowal upon his mother by Gen. Mackenzie have been touched by it as we have been. Everything except professional duty was habitually sacrificed by him to minister to the declining days of his parent. These are rare qualities in these modern days, all too rare indeed to permit an instance to pass unnoticed. The remains will be interred in New York city beside those of her husband and two children. Gen. Mackenzie will accompany the remains East April 29, as will also Mr. John Hone, of New York, a connection of the family by marriage.

The last funeral services took place at St. Mark's Church, New York, Friday, May 4, a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased lady being present.

Mr. F. L. BALCH, of New Hampshire, formerly Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, and for several years in the office of the Pacific Mail Company at Panama, was found dead in his bed April 13, having by mistake taken an overdose of laudanum.

Messrs. BAKER and McKENNEY, of 141 Grand street, so long and favorably known in the business of furnishing military equipments, announce this week in our advertising columns a change of firm. The business will be continued, at the same address, under the firm name of J. H. McKenney and Co., Mr. James McKenney still retaining the active supervision of the business, which has been so successful in the past owing to his personal and watchful interest. Mr. McKenney has a host of warm friends among the officers of the Army, and of the members of the National Guard of this and other States, and we predict for the new firm a continuance of the generous patronage which the late firm of Baker and McKenney enjoyed for so many years.

At a meeting at Saratoga last week of the sub-committee having charge of the dedication of the Saratoga Battle Monument it was resolved to postpone that celebration until next year. At the meeting of the association at Saratoga next August the date of the celebration will be fixed.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Snaggs, "my sister and myself married soldiers, and when we want to go off for a day and don't want them to bother us, we just get 'em to talking about their exploits in the war, and they just sit and talk and forget all about dinner and never notice that we are away."—*Boston Post*.

The *Boston Journal* congratulates the gilded youth of that city on the departure of the French Opera Company. It says:

Although only half the season of the troupe has yet passed, it is easy to perceive the indications of mental and physical exhaustion in the members of this ornamental brotherhood, who toil not and confine their spinning to more or less imaginative yarns about their acquaintance and intimacy with certain lights of the dramatic profession. "Whew!" said one of them last night, as he came out into the lobby, vigorously fanning himself with a libretto, "this is mighty hard work. You get a good front seat and a libretto, and go in to enjoy yourself, and the first thing you know Theo says something which makes a lot of fellows laugh, and you look into the book to see what it was, and just at that moment she does something else and you miss that. So that you've got to lose all sense of what she says or miss seeing when she does anything naughty, and by trying to catch on to both you usually get neither, and its deuced aggravating and confusing all 'round, begad!"—and he wiped the beaded perspiration from his brow.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, May 4, 1883.

I noticed in your last issue the statement that a relative of General Delafield feels aggrieved and troubled in the fear that the reputation of that loyal and gallant officer may suffer from my remark to the effect that "at the outbreak of the war the Superintendent of the Academy resigned to join the Confederacy." I am sorry, but think that the anxiety is unnecessary. To all persons in any way connected with the stirring events of that time, and also to those who are acquainted with the history of the Military Academy, the reputation of Gen. Delafield needs no champion; and people outside the range of Army associations are probably not aware of the fact that General Delafield was superintendent at the time mentioned in my former article, and as no names were mentioned I trust and feel that the injury, if any, must be exceedingly slight.

Captain Shepard and Lieutenants Berry and Kelly of the Navy made a flying visit to the post on last Saturday.

Professor Michie has very kindly offered to give a series of lectures on "Sound and Light" for the pleasure and instruction of the officers and ladies of the post. The first one was delivered in the lecture hall of the Department of Philosophy on Tuesday afternoon. The professor has good apparatus, and skillfully illustrates the principles of those two great subjects with many beautiful experiments.

The professor is greatly interested in our new observatory, which has been constructed under his supervision, and which is now complete, save the instruments, and they will soon be finished. It contains a lovely set of quarters for a bachelor, and will be placed in the charge of an officer from the Department of Philosophy, to be especially detailed for that purpose. It will give an able and energetic man a splendid opportunity to do some good work and to make a reputation for himself, if the War Department does not shorten the detail so as to cut him off at the time he is becoming valuable.

Artillery drill has been superceded by infantry battalion drill. Cadets are taking a great interest in target practice. The second and third classes have obtained permits to use the ranges on Saturday afternoons, their only half holiday during the week; in fact, the only day in which they have a single hour to devote to their own personal gratification.

Lieut. Bigelow and his bride have arrived at the post, and owing to a lack of comfortable quarters, at present, they intend living at the hotel.

Lieut. Braden is very much interested in the Alumni Association, and is doing good work in increasing the number of members, and hopes to secure a large attendance at the meeting here in June. It is to be hoped that the association will adopt an appropriate badge at this next meeting. The one proposed by Mr. Price, of the class of '70, would make a handsome ornament, but there is nothing about it particularly suggestive of the Military Academy, and so far as the heraldic devices are concerned there is nothing to prevent its being worn by any soldier in the service.

It is expected that the graduating hop will be held on June 11 this year. The division of the Academic Board into committees greatly facilitates the work of examinations and brings graduating day a few days earlier than heretofore—a great blessing to cadets, especially to the embryo second lieutenants, who are so eagerly longing to try a brief breath of freedom.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT FORT BAYARD.

AMATEUR Theatricals by the Fort Bayard Dramatic Association on Wednesday evening, April 18. "Emeralds," a play in four acts. Cast of characters:

Old Man Rogers, a North Carolina farmer.....Capt. Eskridge
Lydia Ann Rogers, his wife.....Mrs. Martin
Emeralds, their daughter.....Miss Royall
Dave Hardy, a young North Carolinian.....Lieut. Jenkins
Estabrook, a man of leisure.....Lieut. Wilder
Jack Desmond, an American artist in Paris.....Lieut. Martin
Nora Desmond, his sister.....Miss Martin
Kate Desmond, his sister.....Mrs. Pratt
Marquis de Montessin, a French adventurer.....Dr. Birmingham
George Drew, an American speculator.....Capt. Goodale
Music by the orchestra—4th Cavalry Band. Hoffman, Director

The above programme was performed in the incomplete new barrack building before an audience of about 300, embracing the best people of the town, the post, and the surrounding country, for the benefit of the new Episcopal Church in the flourishing town of Silver City, under the auspices of Mrs. Royall, whose quiet energy, taste, and liberality accomplished wonders in the way of stage furniture, stage effect, and general arrangement.

With the one word "Excellent" I could express the impression of the audience as to the manner in which each performer grasped and executed the design of the author. As to Mrs. Martin, it can be truly said her acting was brilliant and of a high order.

Miss Royall's "Emeralds" was very fine. She was coy and captivating as the farmer's daughter. In the ballroom scene her dress was superb. Her swoon in the closing tableau was a very fine piece of acting, and was vehemently endorsed by the enthusiastic audience.

Miss Martin's "Nora" was truly artistic; her manner easy and graceful and her ways very winning. She captured the audience and was on splendid terms with them from the beginning. The audience was about equally partial to each of the young ladies, and many good points were drowned by applause.

Mrs. Pratt's bright, cheerful face was in keeping with her cheery rendition of "Kate." Much regret was expressed that there was not more "Kate" in the play.

The bald head and North Carolina brogue of "Old Man Rogers" created much merriment.

But we cannot go further into details. All the gentlemen acted easily and forcibly. Costumes were appropriate.

The whole affair was a decided success. Net proceeds about \$150. WIGGLE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

APRIL 28, 1883.

Lieut. Gny Howard, A. D. C., has been on a visit, and left again for Omaha.

The worst "canyon-breeze" ever known in the history of the post dropped down upon us this week, and Tuesday we experienced a first class tornado, considerable damage resulting.

Major Ekels leaves next week on a pay trip to Bridger and Washakie.

A roster of troops serving in this division comes to hand most acceptably as the bulk of our Army is serving within its limits, and the changes of stations since last issue (January) have been numerous.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Golden Chersonese, and the Way Thither," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, is an unusually interesting book of travels by an English lady who has earned a title to be regarded as one of the most intelligent and observing of modern travellers. Mrs. Bishop, who is better known as Miss Isabella L. Bird, is the author of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," a volume which had a charm of freshness and good nature, and displayed a keenness of perception of the traits and characteristics of the Japanese and their life, which at once gave her the regard and confidence of her readers. She has also written "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," with which many Army people are very familiar, and her book of travels in the "Hawaiian Archipelago," was full of novelty and variety, though she passed over ground often before written about in great part. The present volume, "The Golden Chersonese," is the last installment of Mrs. Bishop's travels in the Far East in 1873. It is mainly composed of actual letters relating to the Malay Peninsula, the Aerea Chersonesus of Ptolemy, and the "Golden Chersonese" of Milton. It has the advantage for the traveller of being a beautiful region little known even by educated people, and its inhabitants and their customs present many interesting points for study and description hitherto hardly noticed. The Malay Peninsula is of about the area of Great Britain, being 800 miles long and from 60 to 150 miles in breadth; runs from latitude 13 deg. 50 min. N. to 1 deg. 41 min. N., contains about three-quarters of a million of inhabitants of whom only about one-half are Malays, the rest being Chinese, some wild tribes, and a few English settlers, for "the Malay Archipelago," in Mrs. Bishop's words, "is practically under British rule, and is probably destined to afford increasing employment to British capital and enterprise." The Straits Settlement, so-called, are colonies established by the old East India Company, and which were consolidated in 1867 into one government under the Crown. Though these settlements are merely small islands or narrow strips of territory on the coast, their population, by the census of 1881, exceeds 422,000, and in 1880 their exports and imports amounted to \$161,765,000. Mrs. Bishop describes the Peninsula as a "gorgeous tropic land," which brings forth many of the most highly prized productions of the tropics, with some that are peculiar to itself. To this little travelled region Mrs. Bishop introduces us in a series of letters full of quick feminine perception and sympathy, of the fruits of conscientious study, and of the charm which belongs to a simple, unaffected, and spontaneous literary style. It is a very interesting book of travels.

A work of extreme interest will be published in a few days by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., from the pen of Mr. Chas. Marvin. The book is of 500 pages, divided into five parts, one of which contains all the opinions of interest in the work recently published by the Russian General Staff on the Afghan War. This work, a voluminous one of 819 pages, was compiled under the auspices of General Soboleff, the head of the Asiatic Department of the General Staff, and now Minister-President in Bulgaria, and is remarkable for the manner in which he attacks most of the individuals of prominence who took part in the campaign. Besides giving all the opinions expressed in this work, Mr. Marvin furnishes an annotated translation of General Auenkoff's pamphlet on the military position of England and Russia in Central Asia; the adventures of two officers who penetrated in disguise to Merv, a short time ago, the explorations of Lessar, in Afghanistan, and a series of essays on the changes that have come over the Central Asian question since the evacuation of Candahar. Finally, the book is illustrated with 30 sketches and views of Merv and the Turcoman region, including a full-sized one of the fortress of Merv, and a series of the railway from the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, and several maps of the country recently surveyed by Lessar and other explorers. In an appendix is an account of the actual condition of the Russian Navy, and the results that would attend a development of Russian cruisers acting against English communications with Merv.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Col. W. H. Richards, Professor of Military Topography at the English Staff College, has published a Text Book on military topography, which comprises the courses for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Staff College. It contains illustrations in the shape of cuts, plates, colored and tinted drawings of instruments, landscape sketches, etc., and is published at the English price of three shillings.

Mr. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, diplomat, politician, and humorist, is at work on a volume of reminiscences. It will be divided into four parts, called respectively, "Before the War," "During the War," "Just After the War," and "The Present Period."

An elaborate work on "Our French Allies" has been prepared by the Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence, R. I. The author has spent several years of patient labor in gathering the material for his book, and believes that some facts which he has authenticated and now publishes for the first time will put at rest some historical uncertainties on the subject, and throw a new light on many curious features of an interesting phase of American history.

Who and what are the Nihilists, what their hopes and aspirations, and what is the specific object of their efforts? These questions are interesting and important for, whatever may be thought of their immediate methods, it is evident that their purposes do not end in murder and dynamite throwing. A work recently published gives us some new light on the questions of Nihilistic motives and aims; that is if it can be accepted for what it appears to be, the work of a member of the Russian Nihilist league and a genuine history of their organization and operations. It is entitled: "Underground Russia. Revolutionary Profiles and Sketches from Life." By Stepaniak. With a preface by Peter Lavroff. Translated from the Italian. 8vo, pp. 295. London: Smith, Elder and Co. The author of this remarkable work says: "As in Russia an insurrection in the European manner is absolutely impossible, the Socialists had recourse to Terrorism; to a conflict with the autocrat in person, in order to render his life a torment and a weariness to him, and his position intolerable, shameful, ridiculous; so that from very dread of the derision cast upon his pretended unlimited power, he should resolve to yield to the legitimate and very modest aspirations of the entire nation. The aspirations of the Socialists, and those of the whole of Russian society met, thus, at this point, and the Terrorists did nothing more than proclaim aloud, amid the reports and flames of their explosions, what everybody either thought, or whispered with a hesitating and timid voice, amid a deluge of adulation and general compulsory reticence. . . . The Terrorists have before them, not a Government in the European sense of the word—for then, owing to the disproportion of strength, the struggle would be impossible—but a *camarilla*, a small and isolated faction, which represented only its own interests and is not supported by any class of society. Thus the struggle, although extremely difficult, becomes possible, and may last for years and years. . . . In this struggle between liberty and despotism, the revolutionists, it must be confessed, have on their side an immense advantage—that of time. Every month, every week, of this hesitation, of this irresolution, of this operating ten-

sion, renders the position of their adversary worse, and consequently strengthens their own. Hidden forces, unconscious and powerful as those of nature, come into play to undermine the basis of the Imperial edifice; such as the economical position of the people, which has reached such a terrible crisis; the financial question, and also that of the administrative corruption, which is almost as fatal as the other two. . . . By yielding to the legitimate requests of the nation, by conceding the most elementary political rights demanded by the times in which we live, and by civilization, everything will enter upon a peaceful and regular course. The Terrorists will be the first to throw down their deadly weapons, and take up the most humane, and the most powerful of all, those of free speech addressed to free men, as they have several times explicitly declared."

This is specific and that the aims here set forth are sufficient to engage the most enthusiastic devotion of intelligent men is shown by the history of the Nihilistic movement, as set forth in current literature and more specifically in this volume. Of its heroes, eight profiles are given, five of men and three of women. The men are Jacob Stefanovic, Demetrius Clemens, Valerian Oasinisky, Peter Krapotkin and Demetrius Lisogrub. The women are Jessy Helfman, Vera Zassaulic and Sophia Perovskaia. The most striking character among these, is perhaps, Demetrius Lisogrub, who is described as a tall, pale and somewhat slim man, with a long beard which gave him an apostolic appearance. He was always poorly clad, wearing at the students' meetings on the coldest nights of the Russian winter only a linen jacket, with wooden buttons, a threadbare black cloth waistcoat and trousers light in color; and putting on, when he went out doors, a thin paletot, an old red comforter and a leather cap. This shabbily dressed man was a millionaire, who had a large estate in one of the best provinces, land, houses and forests, but he lived in greater poverty than the humblest of his dependants, for he devoted all his money to the revolutionary cause. To such an extreme was his parsimony carried, that his friends often had to interfere in order to keep him from starving himself. He could never be prevailed upon to hire an omnibus or cab, but would walk rather than spend a farthing that could be useful for the cause.

As Lisogrub was under constant surveillance he was obliged to refrain from active association with the revolutionary party that he might preserve his wealth for their use. This was the occasion of a brooding melancholy which was one of his characteristics. But this had its end: "On August 8, 1879, he was taken to the scaffold in the hangman's cart with two companions, Clubaroff and Davidenko. Those who saw him pass, say that not only was he calm and peaceful, but that his pleasant smile played upon his lips when he addressed cheering words to his companions. At last he could satisfy his ardent desire to sacrifice himself for his cause. It was perhaps the happiest moment of his unhappy life."

A movement which can awaken such devotion, of which this is but one example, must have some strong impelling motive beyond that of the mere love of destruction, and what that motive is it is the purpose of this volume to show.

The German General Staff has embodied in the last of the several volumes which record the various phases of the war with France, twelve years ago, some striking statistics, which will be read, even at this remote period, with interest. The number of German soldiers who crossed the French frontier in August, 1870, was 740,723, while the total reinforcements subsequently sent from Germany was 222,762. When Paris capitulated there were 936,918 German soldiers in France, and in the interval the strength of the German Army at home was never below 400,000. The average strength of the army around Paris was 180,000, and the number of engagements during the war—by the word "engagement" being meant a combat in which not less than a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, or a battery of artillery took part—was 766. The number of French prisoners sent into Germany was 333,341, and the trophies taken consisted of 107 colors, 7,441 guns, and 855,000 rifles and muskets. The German losses, amounted to 129,700, of whom 40,862 died and 88,838 were wounded, 17,752 having been killed in battle, while 10,710 died of their wounds. The battle of Gravelotte cost the Germans a loss of 20,150; Mars-la-Tour, 15,790; Worth, 10,642; Sedan, 9,924; the siege of Paris, 12,500; and that of Metz, 5,571. The sanitary service comprised 46,955 persons, of whom 7,022 were medical men, and of these latter 30 were killed and 51 wounded. The sanitary staff had to deal with 295,644 sick and wounded, while the spiritual wants of the army were attended to by 295 chaplains, of whom one was killed and two wounded during the campaign. The Germans put up 6,455 miles of telegraphs in France, and opened 44 field post offices, which distributed 103,000,000 letters and newspapers, and money-orders to the value of £2,500,000 sterling. The ammunition consumed during the war is put at 30,000,000 cartridges and 362,661 discharges of artillery, the heaviest day's work being that of the 3d Corps at Mars-la-Tour, which burnt 720,000 cartridges and fired 10,500 shots from its big guns.

SHAKESPEARE AMENDED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There is a poet in the 21st Infantry who has revised Shakespeare's "King Richard III.," and among his corrections appears the following:

Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by the prospects of a move;
And all the clouds that low'd upon our expectations
Are knocked higher than Gilroy's kite.

He is supposed to have made this correction about July 15, 1883. TWENTY-FIRST.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26, 1883.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Major Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, and Mr. S. R. Slicer, acting under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington this week for Philadelphia and Baltimore to examine the Revenue steamers *Ewing* and *Hamilton* at those places respectively, with a view to determining what repairs are necessary to make these vessels thoroughly efficient for the service.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the appointment of assistant engineers is vested in the President. Accordingly the President has made the following appointments: Horace C. Whitworth and F. B. Randall, first assistant engineers; Daniel T. Cross, Paul Barnes, S. B. McLonegan, Charles F. Nash, and E. A. Jack, second assistant engineers.

The British Admiralty have determined that no vessel shall go to sea, not even the smallest gunboat, unless her armament includes a machine gun.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times thus describes the President's recent departure from St. Augustine, Fla.: At 10 o'clock a procession emerged from the Magnolia Hotel. First came the Army, represented by Lieut.-Col. A. Piper, 3d Artillery, the commandant, who walked ahead, dressed in his best, and carrying his sword carefully in his left hand lest it should drag. Behind the Colonel walked the Secretary of the Navy and President Arthur's guests, ladies and gentlemen, by twos. Then came the President, with Miss Bruce, and behind them the rest of the Army, to wit: Sergt. Perkins, Col. Piper's orderly. As the party filed along the narrow streets to the wharf, preferring to walk rather than ride, a crowd of perhaps a dozen colored people was collected, and they followed at a respectful distance. On the pier officers and men of the *Tallapoosa* were running about with lanterns, and the Captain's gig, the first and second cutters, the launch, the pinnace, and perhaps several other boats were dangling at floats on either side. Out in the stream lay the *Tallapoosa*, just swinging about on her anchor with the tide, with five lights—the President's number—strung between her bow and her foretop, and myriad lights amidships and aft. Col. Piper led the way to the stairway at which the gig was tied up. As the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy stepped down, and assisted a lady to feel her way safely over slimy steps to the boat, the 3d U. S. Artillery Band, which had been stationed behind a storehouse on the wharf, broke forth:

We sail the ocean blue,
And our sassy ship's a beauty.

Lieut. Calahan, who had charge of the gig, and who has a keen appreciation of the ludicrous, was like to faint at this contribution from "Pinafore." The embarkation was being made almost noiselessly. After all the ladies had been seated, not without a few muffled shrieks at the swaying of the gig, the President stepped into the boat. His weight added to the port side forced a final shriek in chorus, and the coxswain shouted "cast off bow there." The long boat ran out from the shadow of the wharf. The blue-jackets dropped their oars into place, their blades dipped and sparkled in the moonlight, as they pulled with a steady sweep.

Stick close to your desk and never go to sea,
And you all may yet be rulers of the Queen's navee,

was the advice of the band as the gig swung round toward the *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. Calahan, with his lantern hanging by his side, standing in the stern. The cutters and the pinnace followed, and the launch steamed after them. As the gig touches the gangway of the *Tallapoosa* and the President goes over the side and salutes Capt. Kellogg, "uncommon fine" to-night, in his spike-tailed coat and gold lace, the band is still playing, and if Mr. Chandler has a good memory he will not find it hard to recall the fact that the tune it played, as he touched the *Tallapoosa's* quarter-deck, was:

I am the monarch of the sea,
The ruler of the Queen's navee,

and its last crash of brass and drums gave emphasis to that warlike ditty about that "raring tar" and his "customary attitude."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.

April 23d, 1883.

A gloom rests upon the garrison to-day. All labor and customary exercises are, by post orders, suspended except the necessary fatigue and guard duty, on account of the funeral of Corporal Joseph Jackson, Co. K, 9th Inf., a very worthy soldier, and an upright and conscientious man, whose death (occurring as it undoubtedly did on April 20th) will be forever wrapped in mystery.

He had been placed on the sick report for about two months during the winter by reason of an acute attack of rheumatism contracted, as is believed, by exposure while serving in Co. K, 14th Inf., in Idaho and at outposts along the frontier, and although he had been returned to duty, his intimate comrades and associates had observed with sorrow that an insidious and gradually deepening melancholy was surely usurping his usual cheerfulness and clouding his more than ordinary bright and cultivated intellect; but no one suspected or apprehended the end was so near.

About noon of the fatal day he borrowed a shot gun from a comrade for the expressed purpose of hunting game up the canyon, at whose month our post is delightfully situated. He was not again seen in life. Next morning at early dawn, his absence having been noted, in the midst of a howling tempest of wind and snow that swept with irresistible fury along the desolate summits of the Big Horn mountains, all the men of the company off duty were deployed as skirmishers to hunt for him, not without grave misgiving as to the result. So about 7 A. M., or earlier, his body was found; and the shot gun, with one barrel discharged, and a pine twig, bearing upon the trigger, against which his feet rested, with the muzzle pressed by both hands closely to the left breast, where under his torn blouse gaped a grievous wound. This told the doleful tale of suicide; and lest suspicious doubt should linger in the breasts of those confronted by the awful fact, a note book was found in his pocket, in which were traced with a firm hand in neat chirography, evidently but a few moments before death, these words: "It is my last request, that whoever finds this, shall report the matter to Capt. Leonard Hay, my company commander, whom I wish to dispose of all my effects, and apply the proceeds to paying my debts, which are not many and are as follows: . . . the remainder, if any, to be sent to . . . I am sitting on a rock beside the lovely stream of the Clear Fork, watching the setting Sun whose light fondly lingers on the distant peaks, and whose splendor arouses my admiration for the last time. Be it known to all I am no lunatic, and, knowing that I shall soon be ushered into the presence of my Maker, record the truth: I die game. I have tried in all things to do my duty to my God and country. The Sun has set. It is growing dark and the night of death draws on apace. Good-bye to all and remember my last words."

The service for the dead was read over him from the book of common prayer, whose litany he had, in life and health, so often repeated in devout supplication, and the firing party of twelve marksmen having paid a soldier's tribute of three volleys, the last tattoo was sounded at the grave, *in quo requiescat in pace.* CARTOUCHE.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

The *Fortnightly Review* for April publishes an account of the present organization and prospects of France's Republican army by H. Barthelemy, late Professor of Military History at St. Cyr. It has the advantage of being written by one who is in thorough sympathy with the present administration of French military affairs, and who writes with an intelligent understanding of what is intended as well as what has been accomplished. Mr. Barthelemy says:

"The decision lately taken by the new Cabinet in regard to the Orleanist princes, who were on active service in the French army, has not produced the excitement which was anticipated in some quarters among French officers. The placing of the names of the Dukes D'Aumale, De Chartres, and D'Alencon on the retired list was, it is now generally seen, an event of far less importance than the enemies of the Republic represented. Many French officers may be Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists; but they are soldiers first and politicians afterwards. Their entire intelligence and energy are devoted to the reform of the national forces. Especially in the younger commanders of brigades, of regiments, and of battalions this love of the profession has taken deep root. They who, both as Frenchmen and as soldiers, suffered so deeply twelve years ago, have since had no other desire than to secure the fatherland and the army against a similar catastrophe. Thus it was that many of them first gave the Republic their undivided allegiance when they saw the sustained efforts which the majority of the members of the National Assembly were making to render the military reorganization complete. This, too, was the reason that caused so large a number of earnest and ambitious officers to range themselves on the side of Gambetta, who had become for them the living embodiment of patriotism. Thus Gen. de Gallifet, a master of cavalry tactics, was indifferent to politics, and only became a personal friend of the great statesman on seeing the eagerness shown by him for all military reforms, and for any measure which was calculated to benefit France. "You must indeed be ambitious, General," said to him, a few months ago, a dowager of the old aristocracy, "to dance such constant attendance upon the recognized leader of the Republican party, from whom your name, your title, your past life, and your official position ought to separate you." "You are right, Madame. I cannot disguise the fact that it is ambition which alone attracts me to this man." "Is it permitted to know the substance of your dreams?" "Certainly, Madame." "Confide to us, then, General, the object of your secret hopes?" "As you wish it, Madame, I will. My chief desire at present is that the French may one day be able to erect to me a statue in one of the squares of Strasbourg, opposite that which shall recall the memory of him who was the inspirer and the hero of the National Defence of 1871, not far from the monument of Desaix, and near the statue of Kléber. In this reply the French officer of our day is drawn to the life. Experience of the action of the monarchical parties since 1871 has taught him that the welfare of France is bound up with the Republic. Exceptions there are, but this is the rule; and among the minority there is scarcely one who would use his position to attack the Republic by force. Yet the French officer is, perhaps, the only one in Europe who is not bound by any oath of fidelity to the power which gives him his commission. The Republic, while confirming him in all his prerogatives, has exacted from him no pledge.

What, then, has been the object of French military reforms during the last twelve years? Let me premise that the French Army, faithfully reflecting the spirit of the nation, has no wish to attack any of its neighbors. France to-day only considers her own interests. The time for interventions is past. Well aware of her isolation, she has sought no alliance, but has simply placed before herself the probability of another Continental war, and the necessity of being prepared to resist any attack, were she assailed on two or more points of her frontiers. The object, accordingly, of the military organization has been the defence of French territory; and if some military leaders have looked beyond this, it is only because their duty compelled them to consider the case in which France, being attacked, should repel the invader and pursue him to his capital. . . . "The last word will always belong to the largest battalions," said Napoleon I., and what was true at the beginning of this century has become to-day a truism. Accordingly, in 1871, Frenchmen—the most thoughtful men of the nation included—unanimously demanded compulsory and universal military service. The first duty of the citizen in a free country is personally to aid in its defence, and the obligation is especially binding where the country is exposed to invasion. The recognition of this duty guided the drawing up of the army bill which became law on the 27th of July, 1873. By this measure every citizen capable of bearing arms is compelled to serve during twenty years in the army. As soon as the youth has completed his twentieth year his term of service begins, or more correctly, it begins on the 1st of July afterwards, and ends on the 30th of June twenty years later. This term of years he passes as follows: five years in the active army, four years in the active reserve, five years in the territorial army, six years in the territorial reserve.

Mr. Barthelemy next considers in detail the present organization of the French Army. There are, he estimates, about 340,000 men who take part year by year in the drill, exercises, etc., of the permanent Army, and the majority of them participate also in the great autumn manoeuvres. To illustrate he says:

Accordingly the class of 1873 first entered on its term of service in 1873. Here are the dates of its passage through the different stages of the Army until its final liberation. It remains:

In the active Army from the 1st of July, 1873, to the 30th of June, 1878.

In the active reserve from the 1st of July, 1878, to the 30th of June, 1882.

In the territorial army from the 1st of July, 1882, to the 30th of June, 1887.

In the territorial reserve from the 1st of July, 1887, to the 30th of June, 1893.

On the 30th of June next the class of 1873 will be free, and on the morrow, the 1st of July, the class of 1882, which is being formed at the present time, will be inscribed upon the military registers.

The territorial army, he explains, are called up every two years for their training, and their mobilization would be as rapid and orderly as that of the active army. "Praise is due to the enthusiasm and zeal shown by the soldiers of the territorial army. Like the reserves, they submit, without sign of resistance, to all the inconveniences entailed by the trainings. The whole system has now become a matter of habit to Frenchmen. All know that a Republican Government will not incur the hazards of war unless the very existence of the fatherland is threatened; all know that the order to march will only be given if France is threatened, and it is certain, when their patriotic enthusiasm, their respect for discipline, and their mature age are considered, that the soldiers of the territorial army, if wisely led and well commanded, must be the most formidable adversaries which an enemy has ever encountered." . . . It is estimated that deducting the various exemptions, 153,000 young soldiers are annually recruited, of whom 114,000 are required to serve for four years and 39,000 for one year. It is proposed to reduce the term of service to three years, to abolish the drawing of lots, to grant no exemptions to teachers, whether religious or lay. As the law stands, the whole number of French troops of the first line is 1,923,000, of whom 1,289,000 are trained and 634,000 are untrained, to wit: 500,000 trained men of the permanent army; 470,000 untrained men classed as being at the disposition of the military authorities; 260,000 trained men belonging to the disposal force of the active army; 693,000 men of the reserve of the active army, of whom 529,000 are trained and 164,000 are untrained.

The second line—that is, the territorial army together with its reserve—is made up of 1,389,000 men, of whom 1,151,000 are trained and 238,000 untrained. When this force is added to that of the active army, we find that France can command 3,300,000 soldiers in case of a Continental war. If we consider, further, the sea forces, and the volunteers who would flock to the standard if the war threatened the life of the nation, it may be said without exaggeration that the French Republic can count upon 3,700,000 able-bodied and armed defenders—that is, one in every ten of the entire population. This is the most eloquent answer which could be given to those men who, disregarding the plain teaching of facts, continue to assert that republican institutions must necessarily unfit a country for war. Deducting 77,000 partial or complete exemptions—to wit, 3,000 foreigners, or unworthy; 30,000 unfit for any service; 15,000 drafted into the auxiliary service; 30,000 adjourned—223,000 conscripts annually are declared fit to bear arms.

"The number of officers in the French army is not large enough. This must be admitted; and though in this respect no great military power is perfect, the imperfection of France is conspicuous. Everywhere the proportion of commanding officers to the soldiery is as one to forty, and this proportion is considered to be the minimum. But as regards the quality of the officers, as regards their zeal, their technical knowledge, their fitness to command, I, as a Frenchman, assert that there is no army in Europe equal to the French. All officers, without exception, have laid to heart the cruel lesson of 1870. As soon as peace was declared they set to work with so much ardor and perseverance that the moral regeneration, no less than the material reconstitution of the army, has been promoted by their patriotic efforts. Essays on professional subjects have been multiplied beyond counting, each officer wishing to communicate to his comrades the fruit of his experience and study. Many have gone to study foreign armies on the spot, and have published such complete descriptions of the different systems that the French officer of to-day is nearly as well acquainted with the armies of the other European nations as he is with his own. That the methods of instruction are continually improving is put beyond doubt by the progress seen in the manoeuvres which are held yearly in the autumn. Reforms have been made in the smallest details. French officers, too, have prepared all the preliminaries of mobilization with such care, they have trained the men in the part to be played in case of an unexpected war so thoroughly, that France to-day cannot be taken by surprise. They are accordingly held in higher esteem by the country than they were formerly. The uniform is now everywhere respected, for it is a symbol of the country's strength. The soldiers, too, have complete confidence in their leaders; they esteem and love them, and consequently would follow them wherever they led. No higher praise could be given either to officers or men."

"To correct one grave defect in the constitution of the French army—the indisposition, or rather refusal, of the non-commissioned officers to re-enlist, . . . it is proposed to found an institution for the education, etc., of the children of soldiers. In the material of war," M. Barthelemy says, "the progress already made defies description. The French Army of to-day is perhaps better equipped than that of any other nation. Parliament has voted any sum asked for by the military authorities without hesitation, and the military administration has used the grants honestly and to good purpose. "Enough has not been done to provide good horses fit for war, and too much has been done in the way of permanent fortifications." In conclusion M. Barthelemy says: "Such is the present condition of the French army. It includes every Frenchman capable of bearing arms, and the laws allow the military authorities to requisition everything they need in the way of food, lodging, and other necessities. The whole nation has become militant. Even in the primary schools there are battalions of scholars. The process is the more significant because it has taken place with the consent of

the inhabitants, who have pushed fanaticism so far that voluntary societies of marksmen and gymnasts have been formed. The moral regeneration brought about by patriotism has kept pace with the military reorganization and with the growth of public prosperity. Let danger threaten the country, and forthwith a simple telegraphic message will call 3,000,000 of armed, disciplined, and trained men around the banner of the French Republic. France may now look upon the future without fear. Granted, as I have pointed out, that it is possible for her still further to improve certain features of her military system; the danger of a catastrophe is past, and her alliance can no longer be disclaimed by any nation."

FIGURE OF MERIT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of April 14, I read G. O. 25, A. G. O., of April 12, establishing a "Figure of Merit" for the Army. I confess to some disappointment, for I do not think the "figure," as prescribed, a good one in some respects. It does not apparently design giving the true figure of merit at the close of the target or firing year, since all who at any time during the year have been borne on the rolls are to be included in the classification.

This is manifestly wrong, since it must in some commands include many men out of service, and many discharged and re-enlisted in other commands, and thus twice classified.

The qualifications of 1st and 3d class men at 200 and 300 yards being made practicable, as recommended by Gen. H., is certainly another move in progress.

The time limited for recruits after joining seems also a necessary feature.

In adapting the New York method for the merit figure I do not understand the preference for the old figure, long since obsolete, instead of that now in effect. Neither is good reason apparent for the absence of any merit figure for firing in ranks, when volley and file firing are distinctly made a prominent part of Laidley's course for the Army.

Certainly companies that can deliver such volleys and file firing as Co. C, Batt'n. Engineers, and some of the artillery and infantry companies have done, when in volleys at 200 yards every shot was a hit, are entitled to a merit figure, if such figure is in any manner to show the comparative shooting efficiency of different commands.

Again, it is difficult to perceive the reason for giving a merit figure of 10 to those who have been reported as having practiced merely, without specifying what practice or efficiency shall be required. I should think that there would be, under such circumstances, none in that class, since men belonging to the regular service, who never during a whole year fire a single shot, should be unknown. It seems, therefore, that the figure of 10 for 3d class men is altogether too easily earned. Better, I think, a demerit for men who do not practice sufficient to enable them to hit the target five times in consecutive shots twice in the year, which would of necessity pass them to the 2d class, with a figure of 30. It is observed that the new figure also requires a modification of the forms for reporting, so that it will not be practicable to make comparisons with the work of former years, showing progress, loss, etc.

APRIL 19, 1883.

DIS FIGURE.

NEW MILITARY POST AT RENO, NEVADA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As it seems to be the policy of the military authorities to abandon many of the smaller posts, and concentrate the troops in a few large ones, it becomes a matter of interest to the Army to know where those permanent posts are to be located. In General Sherman's letter of October 16, 1882, relative to permanent posts, he recommends the abandonment of Forts Halleck, McDermott, Bidwell, and Gaston, in the Department of California. An effort is being made to have a new post located at Reno, Nevada, and there are many good reasons why this point would be excellent.

Reno is about three hundred miles northeast of San Francisco, on the Central Pacific Railroad, the great overland route from the East, in a fine, healthful country, and about six hundred miles west of Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City, Utah. From Reno there are railroads building north and south—the Nevada and Oregon, northwards towards the Columbia River, and the Virginia and Truckee, which will reach the Colorado River at or near the head of navigation. These roads will enable the authorities to throw troops into Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, or any part of Nevada, in case of Indian outbreaks or civil disturbances. In addition, the position of Reno, near the crest of the Sierra Nevada range, where the railroad plunges down the mountains into the Sacramento Valley, give an excellent second line of defence against an invasion by a foreign foe who should succeed in gaining possession of San Francisco and the State of California. In case of riots in any of the cities of California, the troops from Fort Sherman, at Reno, could be available in a few hours.

In facilities for supplies for troops, there is no point on the Pacific coast that can compete with Reno. Fuel is abundant and cheap; and, when the wood of the mountains is exhausted, coal can readily be brought by rail. Forage, grain, and beef are always cheap, and always will be, for the location is admirably adapted for raising and feeding stock. Excellent sites are available at Reno, directly on the line of the road, thus avoiding the transportation of supplies, for the storehouses could be so located that the cars could be unloaded without wagon transportation. By keeping a wagon train and pack animals at the post, troops could be loaded on the train ready for service on the plains or in the mountains. A garrison of two or three companies of cavalry and three or four companies of infantry would give an available force ready at short notice to be put into the field in any direction.

GRINGO.

been passed. A dress parade was executed in a fair manner. During the original formation the right wing companies completed their dressing and executed the support before the color company had been aligned, and when the company commanders attempted to rectify this mistake they gave the command to dress with the men at support arms. In division movement distances were faulty, and in the deployments there were several failures on the part of division commanders to order the support after arrival on the line. The whole drill made an impression that there was much room for improvement.

It is now stated that the 9th Regiment will go into camp after all, and that it will take its tour after the 13th. If this is true the regiment may be congratulated, for nothing will improve its efficiency like a week's tour of strict camp duty.

Charles F. Dillingham was appointed 1st sergeant of Company D, 7th Regiment, on the 27th of April. This is probably the first appointment of this kind by the regimental commander under the provisions of the new Code.

The 3d Battery, Capt. H. Baquin, will have a mounted parade to Fitchburg on May 29, and on its arrival will go into camp till the next day, when it will give an exhibition drill in the afternoon, and in the evening it will be entertained by the 17th Separate Company, Capt. Miller, returning home on the morning of May 31.

Matters in regard to the new 47th Regiment armory are under good headway, and it is proposed to lay the corner stone on the 4th of July next.

The 14th Regiment will celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of its muster into the U. S. service on May 23.

The 74th Regiment had a battalion drill and review, by Brig. Gen. Graves, on Monday evening, April 23, which was not a success, although the regiment turned out in good force and looked well in the new white summer helmets. Officers were not as well posted as they should be, and to this fact the mistakes made were mainly due. The adjutant began with a mistake in the formation by ordering the present from the support, but recovered himself before the command had been obeyed. Several closings in mass and deployments and the double column formations were spoiled by faulty execution on the part of officers; the colors and general guides did not come to the front in marches in line, and the firings were irregular. At the conclusion of the drill, the prizes won by Cos. F and B in the armory rifle practice during the winter were presented by Lieut. Col. Zacher. Dress parade, during which the line displayed great steadiness, concluded the military exercises. Lieut. Col. Zacher's last order, announcing the severing of his connection with the regiment, was published by the adjutant, and Gen. Graves then swore in the new commandant of the regiment, Col. Wm. M. Bloomer. At the dismissal of the regiment the usual "social" commenced, and lasted until a late hour.

In the orders reversing the proceedings of the courts martial in the case of John W. Brown, Charles H. Brackett, and others, the General Court directed judgment for costs against Col. David E. Austin as well as against Lieut. Col. Zacher, Major Tyson, and Capt. Packner. Gen. King, with the consent of Counselor J. J. Leary, has entered an order granted by Judge Cullen vacating the judgment against Col. Austin.

Brigadier-General A. C. Barnes, late General Inspector of Rifle Practice, sailed for Europe on the 1st of May.

The cadets of Company G, 47th Regiment, will have a drill at the armory on May 10.

Recruiting in the 33d is lively. Company A having received eight new members during the past month.

Company H, 74th Regiment, will give an exhibition drill on May 10.

Captain J. H. Ballston, of the 8th Regiment, has resigned.

The 8th Regiment expect to secure a site for their new armory in a short time.

The 74th Regiment will turn out for the first time in summer helmets on Decoration Day.

The 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon made a very handsome showing at their exhibition drill on Monday evening, April 23. Nearly all the officers of the 8th Regiment were present as guests.

Captains C. C. Penfold and E. C. W. O'Brien, and Lieuts. C. E. Ammerman and Geo. A. Rogers, 74th Regiment, have resigned.

The following officers compose the staff of the 74th Regiment: Adjutant, Wm. H. Chapin; Quartermaster, H. B. Clark; Commissary, William J. Sloan; Surgeon, Charles G. Stockton; Assistant Surgeon, George W. York; Chaplain, Walter North; Inspector of Rifle Practice, William Franklin.

The 23d Regiment will probably not accept the invitation of the 13th to a sham battle on the 4th of July at the Peekskill camp.

A rifle match was shot Monday night, April 30, between teams from Companies B and G, 23d Regiment, and the former won. G had heretofore been known as the "Invincibles." The scores were as follows: Company B—1st Serg. Onderdonk, 19; Private Holmes, 25; Private Reid, 20; Sergeant Harndollar, 21; Private Buyer, 20; Sergeant Quereau, 19; Private White, 23; Private Wood, 18; Corporal Wells, 21; Lieutenant Cadieu, 24. Total, 207. Company G—Lieutenant Verham, 20; Private Oliver, 18; Lieutenant Greenland, 20; Private Stearns, 17; Private Roberts, 19; Private Pickett, 22; Private Teller, 22; Corporal Sillocks, 21; Private Fisher, 20; Private Rice, 20. Total, 199.

Inspector-General Briggs has been on a tour to the western part of the State, where he had a look at the troops stationed there. Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th, was at the camp ground during the early part of the week, looking after matters connected with the water supply.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association of America was held May 1. Gen. Wingate presided. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$376.37. The finance committee reported the lease of the club house at Creedmoor for \$600 for the coming year, and the purchase of a horse for \$75. As the railroad company refuses to reduce rates in the future, it is probable that the fare to Queen's station will be fifty cents for the round trip. It was thirty cents last year. Col. Bodine said that the practice this year was an improvement over that up to the same date last year. It was decided that in future competitions for positions on the team to go to England, no drill will be permitted up to the time of practice. Colonel Bodine said it was his painful duty to call the attention of the board to the accident which had befallen Roswell C. Coleman on Saturday last, at Newburg, and a resolution of regret and sympathy was passed. In regard to the selection of the captain of the team for the coming international match nothing was done, as it was not yet known who would constitute the team. The arrangements for the passage of the team have been completed. Staterooms having been secured on the *Alaska*, which leaves here on June 19.

The Financial Committee have already secured several subscriptions, including a liberal donation by Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, towards \$10,000 which they propose to raise, so that the members of the team unable to pay their own expenses can be provided for. They request that subscriptions be sent to any of the following gentlemen: Mr. Alexander E. Kirschfeld, No. 194 South Fifth avenue; Colonel John Ward, No. 38 West Thirty-seventh street, and Colonel Rodney Ward, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn. The team will be selected on May 18, and sail for Liverpool on June 19.

It has been decided that the "Champion Marksman's Badge" Match of 1883 and the "Qualification" Match of 1883 be shot on Wednesday, May 16 and 26, the competitions to commence at 11 A. M., continuing all day.

The following are the scores made in the matches on Saturday, April 28, and Wednesday, May 2:

SATURDAY.

	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Tot.
G. Joiner, 23d N. Y.	800.	900.	1,000.	2,700
X. O. Shakespear, I. R.	34	24	27	85
T. W. Griffiths, 9th N. J.	21	32	25	78
John Smith, 9th N. J.	25	30	23	78
T. M. Farrow, Newport Artillery	32	30	16	78
T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	29	31	17	77
A. B. Van Housen, 12th N. Y.	36	31	25	92
C. F. Robbins, Gen. Insp. Rifle Prac.	24	29	16	69
T. H. Brown, 7th N. Y.	29	18	27	74
R. Alder, 11th N. Y.	21	27	19	67
R. B. Belknap, 65th N. Y.	28	25		53

WEDNESDAY.

	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Tot.
W. Robertson, 71st N. Y.	200.	500.	600.	1,300
J. H. Brown, 7th N. Y.	31	31	33	95
T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	31	32	31	94
F. Thomas	31	32	29	92
T. W. Wilson	30	28	31	89
John Smith, 9th N. J.	28	31	29	88
F. Stuart, 69th N. Y.	26	31	30	87
J. S. Shepherd, 23d N. Y.	29	30	28	87
John James	28	29	29	86
T. S. Tolley, 16th Separate Co.	27	31	27	85
J. L. Paulding, 12th N. Y.	29	30	26	85
George Joiner, 23d N. Y.	28	24	32	84
A. B. Van Housen, 12th N. Y.	27	30	27	84
H. S. Belknap, 65th N. Y.	25	30	23	83
W. W. De Forest, 7th N. Y.	28	30	23	81
I. D. Rolph	27	24	22	73

A cablegram was received on May 2 at the office of the National Rifle Association to the effect that the British Association had agreed to allow the screw wind gauge to be used in the coming international match.

BRITISH N. R. A.—A dispatch from London of April 27 states that the programme for the rifle shooting at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, includes two competitions which have been instituted as a complement to the American National Guard. They are for military rifles at 500 and 200 yards respectively. The match at the latter range has been named after Colonel Bodine. Thirty-two prizes will be offered in each competition, ranging from £10 to £1. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will distribute the prizes to the victors.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Artillery instruction will form one of the principal features of the camp at Framingham, and to this effect a fort is now being constructed there, under the direction of United States ordnance officers from the Watertown Arsenal. The fort will be of wood and earth. Length to be 241 feet and 9 inches, the width 57 feet and 2 inches, the height 6 feet 11 inches, being 7 inches lower in the front of the mortars. A trench 23 feet 8 inches wide will run around the entire structure. It will be owned, it is said, by the State, and will be first used by the 1st Brigade at its June encampment. The magazine inside for storing ammunition is 810 feet. It will be equipped with two 10-inch smooth bore Rodman guns, which were brought from Fort Warren, Boston harbor, last season, and with four 10-inch mortars, which were brought from the Watertown Arsenal with the mortar beds and platforms. The object of the fort is to provide the heavy artillery branch of the State militia with practice.

The 1st Brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, and 6th Regiments of Infantry, Battery B, light artillery, and Co. F, cavalry, will go into camp on Tuesday, June 19, 1883.

The 5th Regiment had a battalion drill on Thursday evening, and another drill has been ordered by Col. Bancroft for Thursday, May 10.

The Continental Guards, of New Orleans, on their visit to Boston on the 13th of June will be the guests of the National Lancers.

RHODE ISLAND.—The following officers, etc., were elected by various commands on Monday evening, April 30:

United Train of Artillery—Colonel, Frank G. Allen; Lieutenant Colonel, Cyrus M. Van Slyck; Major, Oliver S. Alsers; Adjutant, H. B. Welch; Surg., G. H. Kenyon, M. D.; Asst. Surg., A. D. Weeks, M. D.; P. M., Isaac L. Goff; Asst. P. M., passed; Commissary, Wm. W. Handy; Assistant Commissary, passed; Quartermaster, Alexander W. Forsyth; Assistant Quartermaster, passed; Chaplain, the Rev. James W. Colwell; Sergeant Major, E. C. Barth; Quartermaster Sergeant, passed; Surgeon, George A. Brug, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Porter, M. D.; Inspector, George W. Cady; Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel H. Webb; Treasurer, Thomas F. Fessenden; Secretary, Fred B. Burt. Executive Committee, Major Thornton, Captain Draper and Surgeon Brug. Standing Committee, Major Thornton and Captains Peabody, Draper and Hallett. Uniform Committee, Commissary Martin and the four first sergeants of the regiment.

First Light Infantry—Colonel, Robert H. I. Goddard; Lieut. Colonel, passed; Major, Wm. H. Thornton; Adjutant, Samuel T. Douglas; Quartermaster, Wm. H. Teel; Assistant Quartermaster, William Rhodes Arnold; Paymaster, Thomas F. Fessenden; Assistant Paymaster, passed; Commissary, H. E. Martin; Assistant Commissary, passed; Surgeon, George A. Brug, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Porter, M. D.; Inspector, George W. Cady; Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel H. Webb; Treasurer, Thomas F. Fessenden; Secretary, Fred B. Burt. Executive Committee, Major Thornton, Captain Draper and Surgeon Brug. Standing Committee, Major Thornton and Captains Peabody, Draper and Hallett. Uniform Committee, Commissary Martin and the four first sergeants of the regiment.

The 1st Light Infantry will parade on May 11, its 65th anniversary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES, PHILADELPHIA.

Contrary to the practice with the 1st and 2d Regiments, Major Wetherill, Brigade Inspector, made an inspection of arms, uniforms, and equipment, as well as of the drill of the Battalion State Fencibles, all during the same evening. Notwithstanding the comparatively high averages given in the report of the inspector, last year the battalion was really in bad condition and far below its accustomed standard; especially was this the case with Company B. The inspection on Thursday evening, April 19, showed a vast improvement, ranks were full and officers and men went through their work with their wonted vim, arms and uniforms were found in good condition, and the general appearance was excellent. The ceremony of inspection had its errors, yet altogether it was carried out in good shape. The major commanding, being senior to the inspector, incorrectly took post in front of the column, and so remained, instead of accompanying the inspector; the captains of the several companies remained facing the left during the inspection, instead of facing to the front after verifying the alignments of their officers, and there was a general neglect on the part of the men to steady the piece with the left hand on bringing it to the order after the inspection. The companies were all very steady during the inspection.

The setting up exercises were executed by the entire battalion simultaneously; the first three exercises were executed in perfect cadence, and in that respect were very pretty, beyond that there was but little to commend, as individual defects were very general, though not to such an extent, quite as during the inspections of which the Journal has already given a report. Only one company executed the skirmish drill (Company D, Captain Simpson), few movements were attempted, but with the exception of one or two slight errors they were nicely carried out; at least it was a very fair drill considering the limited space of the drill room. The battalion drill was commenced with the inevitable march in column of fours. For a time distances and cadence were bad; the battalion soon steadied down, however, to better work, when an "on the left close column of companies" was ordered and admirably carried out. Change direction by the right flank was marred for want of room, otherwise it was well done. On first company deploy column was ordered and partly prepared for, when Major Ryan, forgetting himself, repeated a part of his order, but taking it for another, the entire command marched off down the room by the flank of subdivisions. Bringing the companies back to their former position, the deployment was again ordered and carried out in good style, barring the error

of not placing a marker in front of the left of the first company. A right of companies rear in column, fairly executed, was followed by a handsome on fourth company, close in mass. Another change direction by the right flank was well done. On first company deploy column of fours right was ordered, but changing his mind, Major Ryan steadied the command and ordered the deployment on fourth company; the movement was smoothly performed. The manual on the march and in line could hardly be excelled, and the loadings were of the very best description. The fire by company, battalion, and rank was delivered with so much steadiness that it could hardly be excelled. There was an error, however, in the order in which the companies fired, and in file firing the rear rank men, in very many cases, neglected to carry the right foot to the right. The battalion drill concluded, details were made for guard mounting; but one detail, that of Company D, was correctly inspected, and there was an innovation in marching them on line; nevertheless, the formation was handsomely made. The non-commissioned officers formed incorrectly in two lines to the front and centre. In dressing the first platoon, after wheeling into column, the senior officer of the guard pulled his guide into position, one or two additional errors were noted, but beyond these the ceremony was perfect. A dress parade closed the evening's work. The men were perfectly steady at parade rest, and perfect in the manual; the guides marred this part of the ceremony by executing all the movements. Parade being dismissed and the officers marched to the front, part of them incorrectly saluted with the left hand. Barring the few errors noted, the ceremony was one of the best efforts of the battalion.

BATTERY B (KEYSTONE ARTILLERY).—The artillery of the division reports direct to division headquarters, and the inspection is made by the ordnance officer of the division, Colonel Mathews. On Tuesday evening, April 17, he inspected Battery A, located in Philadelphia. Banks were slim, but the general appearance was good. In the foot movements the battery appeared to be fairly posted, though the movements of the men were listless. In the gun drill there was a wide field for improvement; a great deal of prompting, certainly out of place in an inspection drill, was required from the lieutenant in command, especially when firing with diminished numbers. It was plainly to be seen that there were many new recruits in the ranks, and it will take steady drill for some time to bring the battery up to the standard attained by it just previous to the reorganization, or better perhaps, disorganization, of the artillery year before last. The fault, however, is not all with the new recruits; there was a vast deal of error even among the old officers; this they should overcome by a more diligent study of the tactics.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Thursday, April 19, being the twenty-second anniversary of the 1st Regiment, it was celebrated in the usual manner by a street parade. Barnum having given the regiment a benefit last year, Forepaugh, not to be outdone, gave one this year, and named the 19th as the day. The regiment was marched down Broad street and into the circus, unwisely, as some think, inasmuch as the turn out was unusually slim for an anniversary parade. Marching up Broad street, division front the command made a splendid appearance, but when broken into platoons they were ragged and uneven. The companies had been incorrectly equalized with fronts of fourteen, and the platoons were broken into fronts of six, seven and eight. The usual dress parade was omitted. The inspection of arms, uniforms and equipments of the 1st Regiment will take place at the Rink Building on the evening of Monday, May 7, and the inspection of the 2d Regiment on Tuesday evening, May 8, at the Regimental Armory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CARE asks: 1. Can a man who is discharged from the Army and re-enlists in the Marine Corps get a five months' furlough? 2. Can a marine who goes on furlough beyond sea report for duty at some foreign port where a United States man-of-war is stationed? Ans.—1. Furloughs are privileges granted at discretion of commanding officers. Good conduct and length of service are always considered in applications for furlough, but it might happen that the requirements of the service would not admit of a furlough being granted just at the very time a soldier might want it. 2. He might report himself under such circumstances and receive orders, but furloughs usually require a soldier to return to his post at the expiration of his furlough. If he had no means to pay his passage back then it would be proper to report as indicated, but a soldier should not go on furlough unless he has the means to get back to his station.

A. K. asks as to chevrons for service against the Seminole Indians in East Florida in 1849 or 1850. Ans.—See answer to A. G. in JOURNAL of April 28, p. 891.

INQUIRITIVE asks: How far should a paper be held from the eyes when reading, and where can I have my eyes tested, free of charge, to see if I have good eyesight? Ans.—At any distance you find best for reading. If you call at the establishment of any oculist he will doubtless let you look at cards, with various sizes of printing on them, and test your eyes, without charge.

"CUSTEN" asks: Which is the ranking branch of the service—cavalry or infantry? Ans.—The Army Register gives the several arms of the line of the Army in the following order—cavalry, artillery, infantry.

C. S. asks where he can get the publication entitled "Across the Continent with the 5th Cavalry," by Captain Geo. F. Price, U. S. A., and price of the same? Ans.—Will be ready May 20. Price \$5. D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York City.

A. Your complaint in regard to being compelled, against your expressed wish, to work this spring and summer in the company garden after having worked all last summer in it, is not apparently reasonable. Your company commander must be allowed to exercise some discretion in such matters, and if he deems the good of the service and of the company require your further detail as company gardener you must submit. Private wishes cannot be allowed to override the public good.

U. S. asks: What are now the regulations concerning the wearing of shoes by enlisted men, and can civilian shoes be worn on all occasions, or only when officers choose? Ans.—Par. 2758, Army Regulations, 1881, says, "No particular shoe is adopted as uniform." This paragraph is based upon G. O. 76 of 1879, A. G. O., which contains General Sherman's recommendation: "There is no necessity of adopting any shoe as uniform. Soldiers should be permitted to buy any kind of shoe they please with their own money." This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War July 19, 1879. Under this it would seem that any kind of an ordinary boot or shoe could be worn off or on duty, but in 1882 the Secretary of War approved the following views of the Inspector General of the Army. "In my opinion, enlisted men when on duty, or for duty, should be ready at all times for detached service; and, to enable them to do this, they must be well shod with good serviceable shoes, such as are manufactured at the Military Prison. I regard a soldier to be for duty at all times when not on furlough. When on furlough he can buy and wear any kind of shoe he pleases; at all other times he should be required to wear the shoe furnished by the Government. 'No particular shoe is adopted as uniform' I understand to mean, no particular pattern is designated as uniform, it being left to the Superintendent of the Military Prison to modify the pattern of the shoe as in his judgment, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, he deems for the best; and any shoe he sends out to the Army is uniform, or at any rate should be made so." Under this the shoes made at the Leavenworth Prison and issued by the Government are uniform, and should be worn on duty. This latter decision has never, we believe, been officially promulgated to the whole Army, and we infer that a specific regulation would be in order to remove any indefiniteness in the matter which may now exist.

CONSTANT READER asks: Is the widow of a pensioner entitled to continuance of a pension after his decease. Ans.—Yes, so long as she continues a widow.

SMITH asks: 1. Funeral escort, marching in column of platoons at a reverse, guide left, preparatory to changing direction to the left; guide right is commanded, should not the guides shift? 2. Company being at a mark time, would it be correct to command side step to the right, or being at a side step, to command forward? 3. Please explain how to execute Par. 374 Tactics.

also how to get back to a carry. 4. Right front into line from column of fours (right in front), then fours left, or left forward fours left, give position of 1st sergeant and file closers. 5. A large company is divided into three platoons or sections, would not the third lieutenant command the second platoon? Ans.—1. Par 233 lays down the general rule that in changing direction in columns of platoons toward the side of the guide the dress is towards the marching flank without command. To change the guide for the purpose of changing direction, as you propose, would, therefore, be incorrect. 2. Both propositions are absurd. The side step is executed from a halt, and to arrest it the command halt must be given. See par. 32. The mark time is only executed from the direct or short step. In connection with this question we recommend you the reading of our editorial article, "Application of Tactics," in issue of March 10. 3. Advance the piece with the right and seize the barrel with the left hand, back to the rear, invert the piece, bringing the barrel to the right, and seize it with the right hand below the left. In bringing it back let the butt come down to the left, the right hand seizing the piece at the guard, the barrel turning to the rear, and the left hand pressing the piece against the shoulder. 4. The first sergeant marches in front of No. 1 (or the right file) of the first four, and the file closers are on the left of the column. Read paragraphs 214 and 215. 5. Tactics provide only for two platoons. See par. 174.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: When does the new New York Military Code go into effect? Ans.—Immediately.

LIEUT. asks: Company in rear open order, tactics say at the first command lieutenants place themselves on the right and left of the front rank. How do they proceed to take their place from there? At the command march do they go down the line and turn to the right or left, or do they oblique to their place in front of the line, and in returning they face about, do they oblique around the flanks, or do they march straight in and then to the right or left? Ans.—The proper way for them is to go along the line and turn to the front opposite their places, and in returning to go straight down to the line and then turn to the right or left.

T. U. V. asks: When will there be a vacancy for Annapolis Naval Academy in the 3d Massachusetts District? Will India ink prevent an examination, physically? Were the ages of candidates for the Navy changed by the last Appropriation bill? What is a good English grammar to study without a teacher? Ans.—The 3d District of Massachusetts will not be vacant at the Naval Academy until May, 1886, unless the present cadet from that district should die, resign or be dropped. India ink marks are not physical defects under the regulations for admission. The age for admission has not been changed—must not be under 14 or over 18 when examined for entry. Any modern English grammar, such as used in the public schools, will answer as a means of preparation.

Mrs. R. W. asks about the movements of the U. S. S. *Saratoga*, as her letters to the said boat have been lost. Ans.—The *Saratoga* arrived at Lisbon on the 21st of March. Have not heard from her since. She is doubtless on her way home as she was to arrive at New York early this month and to be at Newport, R. I., by the 20th of May.

SHIPS OF WAR NOW BUILDING.

Following is a list of ships of war now building by foreign powers:

ENGLAND.

Ironclads.—Anson, Pembroke, 6,600 tons displacement; Camperdown, Portsmouth, 6,600; Collingwood, Pembroke, 6,600; Colossus, Portsmouth, 6,150; Conqueror, Chatham, 4,200; Edinburgh, Portsmouth, 6,150; Howe, Pembroke, 6,600; Imperieuse, Portsmouth, 4,900; Rodney, Chatham, 6,000; Warpite, Chatham, 4,900; Mersey, Chatham; Severn, Chatham.

Corvettes.—Calypso, Chatham, 1,470 tons displacement; Calliope, Portsmouth, 1,470; Cordelia, Portsmouth, 1,270. Composite Sloop.—Caroline, Sheerness, 722 tons displacement; Pleiades, Sheerness, 722; Rapid, Davenport, 722; Royalist, Davenport, 722.

Steel Cruisers.—Amphion, Pembroke, 1,675 tons displacement; New Amphion, Pembroke, 1,675; Arethusa, Chatham, 1,675; Leander, Chatham, 1,675; Phaeton, Portsmouth, 1,675.

Composite Gun Vessels.—Dolphin, Sheerness, 520 tons displacement; Mariner, Davenport, 520; Racer, Davenport, 520; Reindeer, Davenport, 520; Wanderer, Sheerness, 520; New Racer, Davenport, 520; New Mariner, Malta, 520; New Mariner, Sheerness, 520.

Composite Gunboats.—Albacore, Davenport, 310 tons displacement; Mistletoe, Davenport, 310; Watchful, Davenport, 310.

Composite Paddle-Wheel.—Sphinx, Sheerness, 625 tons displacement.

Grand total of vessels building, 36.

The following vessels are to be built by contract in 1883-1884:

Benbow, Thames, ironclad; Acorn, Milford Haven, gun vessel; one despatch vessel; 21 torpedo boats, on the Thames; wooden torpedo boats, Isle of Wight.

FRANCE.

Ironclads.—Amiral Baudin, Brest, 11,380 tons displacement; Neptune, Brest, 9,864; Charles Martel, Lorient, 9,750; Formidable, Lorient, 11,441; Indomitable, Lorient, 7,184; Hoche, Lorient, 9,864; Brennus, Toulon, 9,750; Magenta, Toulon, 9,864; Industrie, —; Marceau, Industrie, 9,684; Furieux, Cherbourg, 5,880; Terrible, Brest, 7,186; Camian, Toulon, 7,237; Raguin, Industrie, 7,184.

Station Ironclads.—Vauban, Cherbourg, 5,881 tons displacement; Duguesclin, Rochefort, 5,881; —, Cherbourg, —, Brest, —.

Coastguard Ironclad.—Tonnant, Rochefort, 4,107.

Gunclad Cruisers.—Dubouard, Cherbourg, 3,355 tons displacement; Sfax, Brest, 3,355; Arethuse, Toulon, 3,355.

Spardeck Cruisers.—Roland, Cherbourg, 2,268 tons displacement; Monga, Rochefort, —.

Despatch Vessels.—Milan, Industrie, 421 tons displacement; Volage, Industrie, 421; one at Toulon, 421.

Gun Vessels.—Two at Toulon and one at Industrie.

Transports.—Geronde, Industrie, 5,775 tons displacement, and one other at Brest.

Gunboats.—Comete, Cherbourg, 474; Meteor, Cherbourg, 474; Sirius, Rochefort, 474; Gobes, Rochefort, 474.

Paddlewheel Despatch Vessels.—Mosane, Cherbourg; Vigilante and four others at Industrie; two fish guard vessels at Industrie.

1st Class Ironclad Gunboats.—Acheron, Cherbourg, 1,639; Oocyte, Cherbourg, 1,639; Phlegathon, Cherbourg, 1,639; Styx, Cherbourg, 1,639.

2d Class Ironclad Gunboats.—Susie, Lorient, 1,045; Grenada, Lorient, 1,045; Mitralle, Rochefort, 1,045; Flamme, Cherbourg, 1,045.

Torpedo Vessels.—Vultigeur, Brest, 811; Inconstant, Toulon, 811; Papin, Toulon, 811; Fulton, Lorient, 811.

Grand total, 58 vessels.

ITALY.

Ironclad Barbetta—Italia, 13,839 tons displacement; Lepanto, 13,850; Laura, 10,045; Morosini, 10,045; Doria, 10,045.

Steel Spar Deck Corvette.—Vespucci, 2,533 tons.

Steel Yacht.—Savoia, 2,850 tons.

Torpedo Rams.—Rausan, 3,068 tons; two others, displacement, 3,530.

Gunboats.—Veniero, 520 tons; Provano, 520.

6 iron paddle wheel gunboats.

4 steel first class torpedo boats.
18 steel second class torpedo boats.
Total, 40 ships.

GERMANY.

Ironclad—5,200 tons displacement.
Ironclad Gunboats—Two, displacement, 1,500 tons.
Torpedo Ship—One, 140 tons.
Corvettes—Three, 3,360, 2,370, and 2,370 tons.
Total, 8 ships.

HOLLAND.

Corvette—Daggerbank, 3,160 tons displacement.

RUSSIA.

Ironclads—Vladimir Monarch, 5,754 tons displacement; Dimitri Donoski, 5,754; Moskwa, 5,754; another, 9,000.
Total, 4 ships.

SPAIN.

Corvettes—Alfonso XII., 3,090 tons displacement; Cutilia, 3,090; Mercedes, 3,090.
Gunboats—Alido, 217 tons; Eulalia, 217.
Total, 5 ships.

TURKEY.

Corvette—Mohemet Selim, —.

GREECE.

Corvettes—Epiros, 2,500 tons displacement; Thessalia, 2,500.

ENGLAND.

Details for a new system of instruction in all kinds of military duties to commence April 1st, have been issued in General Orders from the English War Office. For the purposes of the new course of instruction, the year is divided into eight periods of a month and a half each; and the companies of every battalion at home are to be in succession struck off all regimental and other duties for one of these periods. During this time, they are to be handed over to their own officers for a course of instruction in drill of all kinds,—shooting, outpost duties, reconnaissance, etc. A company that shoots in Winter one season, is to shoot in Summer the next year. No leave of absence or furlough, except under the most urgent circumstances, is to be granted to any one belonging to a company undergoing this course of conversion into military "Admirable Crichtons." During the whole six weeks, more or less, drill and out-door instruction are to occupy every available hour of fine weather, and wet days are to be devoted to in-door instruction and lectures. When this course is over, the performances of the several companies are to be compared, and the efficiency of the company officers is to be measured by the proficiency of their men. "All Regimental Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors of Musketry will be abolished," on March 31, and the instruction in shooting confided to the company officers and non-commissioned officers. The number of rounds to be fired annually by the "trained soldier," whether cavalry or infantry, is increased to 160. Ten rounds will be fired "individually," at each of eight distances from 150 to 200 yards. Twenty rounds will be expended in volleys, five at 300 yards in close order, and five at each of the other distances, 400, 500, and 800 yards, in extended order. Ten rounds will be used in "independent firing." In what is called the second part of the annual course, 50 rounds will be expended in various, and varying, practices, including 10 rounds for match-shooting or private practice. Among the exercises in the second part, we find shooting at a "figure-target," 6 ft. by 2 ft. A diagram shows the part of the target which is blackened, to represent about the portion that would be covered by a man. When firing at this target, at distances between 285 and 140 yards, the sight for 100 only is to be used, and the aim is to be taken in every case in a line with the middle of the head of the figure, that is, about 6 in. below the top of the target. From 285 to 240, the legs should be struck; from 240 to 180, the body; and from 180 to 140 the head. Those shots only which strike the parts that ought to be hit at each particular distance will be counted. "All ricochets will count." Recruits are to be drilled at Regimental Depots for three months, as a general rule; they are to be sent from the Depots on the precise day on which one of the periods begins with the Home Battalion they are to join; and on their arrival they are all to be posted to one company.

"France," says *Broad Arrow*, "with few colonies, has a peace establishment of over 500,000 men, and a Navy of 356 vessels; Germany, with no colonies, a peace establishment of 420,000 men, and 100 vessels; Italy, also with no colonies, a peace establishment of 200,000 men, and 72 vessels; Russia, our great rival in extent of territory, occupying one-seventh of the globe, 780,000 men on a peace footing, and 389 vessels. Great Britain, which is responsible for the government of a fourth of the world's population, is limited to an active army of 127,000 men, with a reserve of 33,000 men only, and a navy of about 250 vessels."

Particulars given in the House of Commons relative to drunkenness in the British army generally, and also in reference to the existence of crime in Egypt, presents a rather striking contrast to the experiences of Lord Wolseley, who was fortunate enough not to see a single case of drunkenness during his entire stay in Egypt. During 1883 the total number of men belonging to the British army tried for drunkenness by general or district courts-martial in all parts of the world was 1,120, of whom 145 were tried in Egypt. It is added that the total number of courts-martial on European soldiers, for all offences, held in Egypt up to the 20th of April, was—general courts martial, 10; summary courts-martial, 5; and district courts-martial, 364. The returns for drunkenness do not embrace the cases disposed of by regimental court-martial or the commanding officer, but only either cases of habitual drunkenness, or cases in which drunkenness forms but one of the charges. Roughly speaking, about six warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men per 1,000 were during the past year tried by general or district courts-martial; but these figures give but a very faint idea of the amount of proved and punished drunkenness in the army, for behind them are the numerous instances of

men dealt with by regimental courts-martial and commanding officers. Rather more than 23 per 1,000 men of the 16,000 European soldiers—the average number in Egypt—were tried for various offences during the seven months, including about 9 per 1,000 for drunkenness. After these official figures, says the *Gazette*, we do not think we have much right to boast of the sobriety and general good conduct of our short service army when in the field.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE French have not only aided M. de Brazza in establishing himself on the Congo to the extent of supplying him with arms and goods, but have given him a commission and the support of troops and power nearly as wide as any given to the navigators of the sixteenth century. Speaking of this the *London Saturday Review* says: "Familiarity with geography has never been the strong point of the French, and they have very loose ideas both as to what there is to take and as to its value. But if their knowledge is little their hopes are great. The ambition to possess a great colonial empire has always been strong among them and has revived of late, for sufficiently obvious reasons. They find the road blocked everywhere except in Africa, and that makes them all the more determined to avail themselves of such opening as they can get. The fact that the West Coast of Africa has been occupied at different points by England, Holland, Portugal, and even by themselves, and found to be scarcely worth the trouble of keeping, is not likely to stop their present enthusiasm to get a better footing there. They thoroughly understand that when they cannot get what they would like they must like what they can get. But they would extend their territory and their influence, and when the French can feel that they have performed that feat, they are not too curious in examining into the value of what they have obtained."

PARIS has always had an unenviable notoriety for gentlemen of the "prowling" fraternity, and very few ladies, in consequence, venture out alone on the Boulevards. One of these gentry met with his deserts a few days ago at the hands of a young American lady, who is staying with some friends at one of the large hotels. She has recently been followed about by a well-dressed, middle-aged man, who seemed to take considerable delight in persecuting her. One afternoon she was obliged to go out alone, and hardly had she quitted her hotel before her tormentor made his appearance and began his usual course of annoyances, whispering fulsome compliments in her ear, and so forth. The young American at last got thoroughly exasperated, and, chancing to pass a cabstand, she seized a whip from its socket, and, turning on her persecutor, cut him smartly across the face with the lash, causing him to lose his hat. As he stooped to pick it up, she followed up her advance and rained blow after blow on his head and face. Finally, clutching his rescued head-gear, he fled up the street followed by the laughter and jeers of the bystanders, who heartily approved of the act of the lady, who is a member of one of the best families of Pennsylvania.—*Broad Arrow*.

ONE of the most interesting features of the forthcoming coronation of the Czar will be the presence of Trifon Vasilieff, who it is said has been specially commanded by His Majesty to attend at the Kremlin Palace, which, from base to cupola, will, we are told, be illuminated by 3,500 electric lamps. Trifon Vasilieff, born in 1785, who can remember being patted on the head by the peasant woman who afterwards married Peter the Great and succeeded him as Catherine Empress of Russia, is now 98 years of age, and, when questioned by His Majesty Alexander III. recently at Gatchina, wore a gold coin round his neck which he had received from Catherine the Great at Peterhoff at a time when Poland still possessed a King, and was as large as France; when Central Asia was unknown, when Finland was part of Sweden, when the Caucasus belonged to Persia, when Odessa did not exist, and Russia was unknown on the Pacific. The Russian official journal tells us that His Majesty the Czar was most deeply interested in his conversation with this gray-headed veteran, who told the Emperor many anecdotes of Catherine and the five sovereigns under whom he had lived since. His father and grandfather, whom he also well remembered, had both served in the wars of Peter the Great as troopers, and had repeated to him as a boy traditions of Charles XII. and "dread Poltova's day."

A NEW code of regulations for the future management of military savings banks has been issued from the War Office. Military savings banks are in future to be maintained in every regiment battalion, and depots of regular cavalry and infantry, and in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The maximum of each soldier's deposit on which interest will be allowed is limited to £30 in any one year, and to £200 in the whole, inclusive of interest added. The interest allowed on deposits will be £3 16s. per cent. per annum. The regimental funds and the sergeants' mess-funds may be deposited in the military savings bank. Should a soldier be a depositor in a civil savings bank he must withdraw the money therefrom before he can become a depositor in a military savings bank.

ASKED by Lord Folkestone, on the 16th March, whether it was true that the British regiment which happened to be stationed at Aden had "for many years" carried off the first honors in the musketry returns; whether this, if so, was due, as stated, to the excellence of the range at that station and the absence of wind; and whether any allowance was made in the figure of merit of other regiments serving in India on account of their inferior ranges, Mr. Cross said that if the question referred to British troops in India only, it is true that the British regiment which has happened to be stationed at Aden has for some years past scored the highest figure of merit at infantry practice. But this statement would not hold good if applied to the troops not in India. The range at which the practice takes place is not considered in fixing the figure of merit.

THE opposition of the Duke of Cambridge to the proposed change in the English uniform has naturally strengthened the opposition of the old military party, but it is felt that his Royal Highness has no serious intention of using his high authority for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee, who have proposed the abolition of the red. For a less attractive and therefore less dangerous color. It is proposed that the full-dress uniforms should in all cases be retained as they are, but for undress, the new grey should replace what may at present be worn. The Committee indulge the hope that sooner or later the grey will become so popular that the Army will be willing to accept it as the full-dress color; but it is not proposed in the meantime to force it upon the Service except as an undress uniform. The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at the Mansion House, deprecated British soldiers fighting in any color but that of their full-dress uniform.

ADMIRAL BERGER, the second commander in rank of the German navy, has resigned because an army officer has been placed at the head of the navy.

THE Casino at Monaco is reported to be in straits. Although the great majority of the players lose their money as usual, the luck of the "bank" has turned, and enormous sums have been lost by it during the last two or three years.

THE National Board of Health at Washington has been informed that twelve deaths have occurred from yellow fever among the newly-arrived Spanish troops at Havana.

THE French since the Franco-German war have expended \$500,000,000 in armaments of various kinds and another \$5,000,000 is required for fortifications.

A reorganization of the Russian naval staff is contemplated at an early date, and a scheme on the subject will, it is stated, be submitted to imperial sanction towards the middle of next month.

ONLY 198 out of a consignment of 612 mules sent to Egypt were reported fit for service on their arrival there by the veterinary surgeon who examined them.

It is not generally known that the military members of the French Legion of Honor receive annual allowances each, which altogether reach the respectable sum of 10,606,800fr. The allowances are thus proportioned: The 48 members of the Grand Cross receive 3,000fr. a year each, 173 grand officers 2,000fr. each, 867 commanders 1,000fr., 4,478 officers 500fr., and 28,088 chevaliers 250fr. each. The military medal carries with it 100fr. a year. There are 52,397 holders of it, at a cost to the State of 5,239,700fr.

In the Nordenskjöld expedition to Greenland a sort of flying machine will be employed. It is the invention of a Swedish engineer, Herr A. Montén, and is built at the expense of Dr. Oscar Dickson at Gothenburg.

Four pictures from scenes in the Egyptian war are shown at the London Fine Art Society. M. de Neuville's "Tel-el-Kebir" shows the Highland brigade scaling the first line of intrenchments. Against the sky line on the parapet is Sir A. Alison; in the ditch are Sir E. Hamley, his staff, and the left company of the Black Watch. B. C. Woodville contributed the charge of the Household brigade at Kassassin, with Col. Ewart and Home leading. W. L. Wyllie has painted the ironclads bombarding the forts and the Condor and her companions attacking the Egyptian works.

THE German Government, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops, if needed, has decided to lay a second track on all railways leading to Russia. The Russian Government, determined not to be behindhand, is also "making tracks."

THE review of seven battalions of the Egyptian army under Sir Evelyn Wood, before the Khedive, at the Abbasiyeh, on Saturday, March 31, is described as a very interesting spectacle, and as an experiment, a decided success. There were about 3,500 men on the sand, and the appearance of the troops, as they were drawn up in battalions, was very striking. The neat white tunics, trousers, and gaiters, relieved by the red fezzes, looked very smart, and the impression of "brightness" was enhanced by the glittering barrels and bayonets of their rifles. The correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks it would not be possible to have produced such results in the time with average English recruits, for the aptitude of the Egyptians to learn his drill up to a certain standard is very great. The men are, on an average, an inch and three-quarters taller than the English line. They are very straight and broad-shouldered, with flat backs and muscular arms.

THE French Government has sanctioned a scheme drawn up by Gen. Thibaudin for the reorganization of the Hotel des Invalides. The number of attendants will be reduced, the post of governor abolished, and a saving of 160,000fr. a year thereby effected. A part of the building, moreover, rendered vacant by the reduction in the number of attendants will be employed for the accommodation of some departments of the War Office. The service system, and the option afforded to applicants of becoming out-pensioners, renders it unnecessary to provide for more than four hundred inmates.

AN FRENCH officer made his appearance at a soiree with the new regulation coat on—but, so it is said, without his trousers. A lady asked him why he thus presented himself. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "I have none—the army committee not having yet decided what kind we are to wear!"

THE Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honor of knighthood upon Professor Frederick Augustus Abel, C. B., F. R. S., in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the War Department and to other departments of the Government in his capacity of War Department chemist.

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is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomach to renewed activity, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

THE present net income of Greenwich Hospital is about £160,000 a year, and the present normal expenditure may be taken at £148,000 a year, leaving a surplus balance of about £12,000 a year, which the Admiralty have determined to devote to form a fund out of which to pay pensions to the widows and orphans of seamen and marines killed in action or by accident while on active service.

THE standard of proficiency for young officers entering the Engineers is on every point (as we all know) very high. At a recent examination a gentleman of very small stature passed through every test till he came before the medical board. These gentlemen plainly told him he was too small for an officer, when he boldly and pluckily asked if it was just to deny him admission into the Army while much more diminutive officers held high commissions. Thus challenged, the board, in fair play, declared if he produced an officer of smaller stature from the whole of the British Army, they would pronounce him qualified. What was their surprise on the following morning when the young hopeful had produced for their inspection an officer less in height than himself, a gallant field officer, the competitor's own father.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

THE English Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a committee to consider the question of preventing collisions at sea. The work of the committee will be confined to a consideration of the best means of preventing collisions in fog. The committee will be glad to receive any information on this subject from persons who have given their attention to it, or to consider any proposals having for their object the prevention of such collisions. All such communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London.

WHAT BEATTY HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN FIVE MONTHS.

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December, 1887,	25 working days,	1,410
January, 1888,	21 working days,	1,102
February, 1888,	23 working days,	1,152
March, 1888,	27 working days,	1,435
April, 1888,	23 working days,	1,335
Total,	119	6,434

The days specified above are actual working days. December has one holiday, Christmas; January, New Year; five days of

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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS. PIONEER CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS. PIONEER CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

January were lost in erecting a new 500 horse-power double engine, during which time everything was at a standstill; February has a holiday, Washington's Birthday; March having no holidays full time was made 27 working days, and giving us the enormous out-put of 1,435 Cabinet Organs. In April two days were lost, the first being annual moving, and on the 9th the Municipal election occurred, at which time the Mayor, Common Council, etc., were chosen. As all National, Gubernatorial and Municipal elections are legal holidays the factory was closed. Upon this day, the 9th of April, I was chosen by the citizens as their Chief Magistrate for the fifth consecutive term, by far the largest majority ever given a Mayor since the place was incorporated.

The following is clipped from the *New York Daily Times*:

A POPULAR MAYOR RE-ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 9.—At the municipal election held today, Daniel F. Beatty was re-elected Mayor for the fifth time by an overwhelming majority. The largest vote ever known was polled.—*New York Daily Times*, April 10, 1883.

The above needs no comment.

Taking into consideration that about twelve years ago, or in 1870, I left my father's farm penniless, and by industry, honesty and thrift, and by strictly adhering to the principle of "the best goods for the least money," I have steadily risen and am achieving a success that is a wonder to the slow-going monopolists, and have accomplished it unaided save by the support of patrons. The record is an *unassailable fact* and proves without the possibility of refutation that the Beatty Organs are giving the best of satisfaction. The record of shipments in April far surpasses any ever made in the world, the daily average out-put being a fraction over 58 Organs, the total being over 1,335 Organs in 23 days.

The average for the past 5 months is above 54 per day!

I challenge any manufacturer in this country or Europe, or the world, to equal this record of 6,434 Organs in 119 working days.

If it has been equalled, I will donate \$10,000 to any charitable institution that may be agreed upon.

This is not blow. It is the record of honest facts! So anxious am I to have all come and see my factory and books for themselves and purchase an organ, that I will allow \$10 travelling expenses instead of \$5 as heretofore. If necessary, I will pay all travelling expenses from any reasonable distance. Bear in mind that there were no "small organs" in the above record. They were all large Chapel, Parlor, Church and Cathedral Organs; none were made containing less than 5 octave manual and from 9 to 36 octaves of reeds.

NOTE.—The above record does not include the shipments of Beatty's Pianofortes, Grand, Square and Upright. A large number of these instruments were also shipped during this period.

The public's humble and obedient servant,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss:

WATSON COURTNEY, } ss:

Charles H. Davis, being duly sworn, on his oath saith that he is Superintendent of Daniel F. Beatty's Manufacturing Establishment and that the foregoing shipment of Organs as above stated is true.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 1, 1883.

P. H. HARK, Notary Public.

"The celebrated Vegetable Compound for females, which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves suffering by

the safe and sure method of equalizing the vital forces and thus regulating the organic functions. It is only by such a method that disease is ever arrested and removed.

MARRIED.

BIGLOW—DALLAM.—At Baltimore, Md., April 28, Lieutenant JOHN BIGLOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY DALLAM, daughter of Judge H. Clay Dallam.

HOWARD—KENNEY.—At Fort Huachuca, A. T., April 18, 1st Sergeant G. L. HOWARD, Troop C, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ELLEN T. KENNEY, of Idaho.

DIED.

MCBRIDE.—At Butler, Pa., April 7, GEORGE A. MCBRIDE, nephew of Dr. J. C. McKee, U. S. A.

MACKENZIE.—At Santo Fe, N. M., April 27, at the residence of her son, Brigadier General Harold S. Mackenzie, U. S. Army, CATHERINE ALEXANDER, daughter of the late Morris Robinson, and widow of the late Captain Sillid Mackenzie, U. S. Navy.

MIDDLETON.—At Washington, D. C., April 27, Rear Admiral EDWARD MIDDLETON, U. S. Navy, retired.

SIMPSON.—At Philadelphia, April 22, at the residence of his brother, Commodore E. Simpson, U. S. Navy, CHARLES RIDGLEY SIMPSON, aged 42 years.

TALCOTT.—At Richmond, Va., April 22, ANDREW TALCOTT, formerly Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in the 86th year of his age.



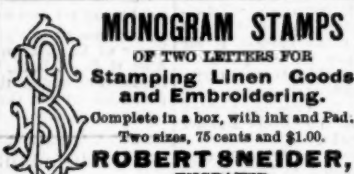
Hand Sapolio. for every day use, is the Best and Cheapest Toilet and Bath Soap in the market. Removes stains of all kinds, and leaves the skin white and soft. Prevents chapping of hands.

Send stamp for set of beautiful Cards and Book.
E. MORGAN'S SONS CO.,
NEW YORK.



ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS.

Popular Nos. 14, 048, 130, 333, 161
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.



MONOGRAM STAMPS
OF TWO LETTERS FOR
Stamping Linen Goods
and Embroidering.
Complete in a box, with ink and Pad.
Two sizes, 75 cents and \$1.00.
ROBERT SNEIDER,
ENGRAVER,
37 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

N. B.—These Monogram Stamps are of METAL (not Rubber), and can be used in any climate; they are made to give a clear and distinct impression, are easily cleaned and will wear longer than Rubber Stamps.

We shall be pleased to furnish our Illustrated Catalogue to those readers of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** whose duties require them to have supervision over the plumbing or drainage of Buildings. The Goods we manufacture are intended for strictly first-class work.

Among the well known specialties manufactured and controlled by us may be mentioned

The Royal Porcelain Baths and Sinks.
The Hellyer and Brighton Water Closets.
The Tucker Grease Traps.
The Doherty Self-closing Cocks.
The Fuller Faucets, and
The Murdock Hydrants.

We also manufacture and deal in Supplies for Water, Gas, and Steam.

MEYER, SNIFFEN & CO.,
46 and 48 Cliff St., New York.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLIERSON BROS., 1st Canal St., N. Y., Mfrs and Patentees. Send for Catalogue. Free.



PILES ITCHING PILES.
Symptoms—Moisture, intense itching, most at night.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT sure cure.
It is EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS in CURING ALL such as Pimples, Blotches, Rash, Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, no matter how obstinate or long standing.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
Sold by Druggists.

B. G. McSWYNY,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
No 240 Broadway, New York,
In same building as Office Army & Navy Journal
HEADQUARTERS 24th U. S. INFANTRY,
Fort Davis, Texas, Sept. 9th, 1880.
I take pleasure in stating that McSwyny's Shoes and Boots are better made and more satisfactory than any I have ever seen.
W. H. W. JAMES, 1st Lt. & Adj., 24th U. S. Inf.



VANITY FAIR.
This Tobacco is now put up in a new style tin box,
Expressly for Army & Navy Use.
Warranted to Keep in any Climate.
Orders by mail will receive careful attention.

Reliable and Standard Cigarettes & Tobacco.
Unequalled for Purity and Excellence.
Manufactured by

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
The Connoisseurs and Pioneers of America in Fine Goods.
Established, 1846. TWELVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

Fragrant Vanity,
New Vanity Fair,
Three Kings,
Oriental.

(Genuine Turkish).
Sold in all Parts of the World.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - - \$16,432,181.85
Liabilities, - - - 13,864,889.62

Total Surplus, - \$2,567,292.23

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

The Directors Annual Report, containing a detailed statement, can be obtained at the Office of the Company

Post Office Square.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
JOE. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.



Plays Any Tune! A Full Orchestra! Grand and Powerful Tone!
FULL OF LIFE AND VIM.

The "ARISTON" has 24 full-size Organ Reeds. It plays Operatic and Dance Music with a Sparkle and Brilliance never before attained in an Automatic Organ.

EXCLAMATIONS OF THOSE HEARING THE "ARISTON."
"It sounds like several instruments!" "Why! it is a Full Orchestra," a "Whole Band!"
The Music is in a "Disc form," of strong and durable material—very compact—and easily handled, a tune can be repeated often as wished and changed in a moment: this alone would recommend the "ARISTON."

The Case is very beautiful, is finished in Ebony and Gold.
It seems hardly possible that such a variety and combination of harmonious sounds could be produced by one instrument (as embodied here), and that in so compact a form, both as regards Organ and Music.

The ARISTON is the handiest, best-toned, most compact, and cheapest large Automatic Organ made, and gives least trouble in use.

The exceeding beauty of both instrument and music, and its novel and curious construction, make the ARISTON not only a most desirable musical instrument, but an attraction everywhere and anywhere. It will pay for itself as an advertisement.

PRICE, WITH MUSIC, \$20.
For the present we will send Saml. Arison, with Music, to those who will show and act as Agents, for only \$15, or with Eleven Tunes, \$20.

Harbach Organina Co.,
809 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted. MUSICAL AND OPTICAL WONDER CATALOGUE FREE.

"NATIONAL WIRE AND LANTERN WORKS."
WAREHOUSE, 45 FULTON ST., N. Y.
HOWARD & MORSE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, COPPER & IRON WIRE CLOTH;
WIRE WORK, FENCES, RAIL-
INGS & GUARDS,



Also,
Galvanized Twist Wire Netting.
For Poultry Enclosures, Peach-trees, Pig-
pens, etc. Send for Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Now's your time to get up Orders for our CELEBRATED TEAS and COFFEES, and secure a beautiful MOSS ROSE or GOLD-BAND CHINA TEA-SET (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful china sets given away to the party sending an order for \$25. This is the greatest inducement ever offered. Send in your orders and enjoy a cup of GOOD TEA or COFFEE, and at the same time procure a HANDSOME CHINA TEA-SET. No humbug. Good Teas, 50c, 55c, and 60c per lb. Excellent Teas, 50c and 60c, and very best from 65c to 90c. We are the oldest and largest Tea Company in the business. The reputation of our house requires no comment. We have just imported some very fine WHITE GRANITE DINNER SETS, 115 pieces, which we give away with Tea and Coffee orders of \$25 and upwards. For full particulars address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, P. O. Box 31 and 33 Vesey St., NEW YORK.**

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY FORN. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers).
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Carcorn Building), E. and Fifteenth Streets
Washington, D. C.
Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for
six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the
course of business before the Executive Depart-
ment at Washington. Special attention given to
the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for
Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and
generally all business before any of the Depart-
ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers
to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon.
Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington,
D. C.; Hon. Jas. Gilliam, Treasurer of the U. S.;
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Hon. J. H. Eia, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

CHOICE Investments!
Western Real Estate Loans and School District
Bonds **GOVERNMENT BONDS**
Higher Rates of Interest. For information
address **T. J. CHEW, Jr.,** St. Joseph, Mo.

ARMORIES.

In the Competition for plans for the New York
State Armories, at Kingston, Watertown, and
Newburgh, our plans were adopted, for their
merit, completeness, and economy in cost. The
above are all built on the fortress plan, for pro-
tection in the event of riots, the advantage from
the loopholes covering effectually every approach.
Always ready to show plans.
J. A. WOOD, Architect,
240 Broadway, New York.

**Proposals for Fuel, Forage and
Straw.**

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City.
May 1st, 1883.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to
the usual conditions, will be received at this
office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on 31st day of May,
1883, at which time and place they will be opened
in presence of bidders, for furnishing and deliver-
ing Fuel, Forage and Straw required at New
York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's
Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending
June 30th, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals, or to accept as may be most
advantageous to the Department.
A reference will be given to articles of domes-
tic production conditions of price and quality
being equal, and such preference will be given to
articles of American production produced on the
Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption
required by the public service there.
Blank proposals and printed circulars stating
the kind and estimated quantities required at
each post, and giving full information as to the
manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by
bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will
be furnished on application to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and
Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

\$85.00
FOR ONLY
\$45.00

**FREIGHT
PREPAID.
24
STOPS
5
Sets
REDS**



LATEST STYLE, No. 1600.
Dimensions—Height, 74 ins., Depth, 26 ins., Length, 50 ins.,
Weight, boxed, about 550 lbs.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$45.00
REGULAR PRICE,
\$85.00 Without Stool,
Book & Music.

24 STOPS.—1. Cello, 8 ft. tone; 2. Melodia, 8 ft. tone; 3. Clara-
bella, 8 ft. tone; 4. Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone; 5. Bourdon, 16 ft. tone; 6. Baza-
phone, 8 ft. tone; 7. Violin Gamba, 8 ft. tone; 8. Diapason, 8 ft. tone; 9. Viola
Dolce, 4 ft. tone; 10. Grand Expression, 8 ft. tone; 11. French Horn, 8 ft. tone;
12. Harp, 8 ft. tone; 13. Vox Humana, 14. Echo, 8 ft. tone; 15. Dulciana, 8 ft. tone;
16. Clarinet, 8 ft. tone; 17. Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone; 18. Violina, 4 ft. tone; 19. Vox
Jubilante, 8 ft. tone; 20. Piccolo, 4 ft. tone; 21. Coupler Harmonique; 22. Orches-
tral Forte; 23. Grand Organ Knee Stop; 24. Right Organ Knee Stop.

**VERY BEAU-
TIFUL APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT.** The Case is solid Wal-
nut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers.
The Pipe-Top is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place
in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess.

FIVE SETS REEDS.—Five Octaves, handsome ap-
pearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Sweet VOIX CE-
LESTE STOP, the famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ
Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee, if neces-
sary. Five (5) Sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: a set of powerful
Sub-Bass Reeds; set of 5 Octaves of VOIX CELESTE, one set of FRENCH HORN
REEDS, and 1 1/2 Octaves each of regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides
all this, it is fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of
the instrument. Lamp stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action,
also Sounding Board, &c. has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged
Handles for moving. The Belows, which are of the upright pattern, are made
from the best quality of rubber cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up
with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. The Pedals, instead of
being covered with carpet, are polished metal of neat design, and never get
out of repair or worn.

Shipments of Beatty's Organs during the past four months,
were as follows:
December, 1882, 1410 February, 1883, 1152 Total 5099
January, 1883, 1102 March, 1883, 1435
The above is the largest number of Cabinet Organs shipped by any one house
(for the same length of time) in existence.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER TO READERS OF Army & Navy Journal.

If you will remit me \$45.00 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the
date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc.,
exactly the same as I sell for \$85. You should order immediately, and in no
case later than 10 days. One year's trial given and a full warranty for six
years. **GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL**



May 13,

1883.

Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON On receipt of this Coupon from any readers of **\$40.00**
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
and \$45.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered
Letter, Express prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within
10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$40.00
as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop \$85 Parlor Organ, with
Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$45.00 accompanies this
Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$85, and box and
ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years.
Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented
after one year's use. (Signed) **DANIEL F. BEATTY.**

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you, (provided you
order immediately, within the 10 days) I agree to prepay freight on the above
Organ to your nearest railroad freight station any point east of the Mississippi
River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place
an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufac-
turer's wholesale prices. Order now; nothing saved by correspondence.
HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find \$45.00 for Organ. I have read your
statement in this advertisement and I order one on condition that it must
prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the
end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from
the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer.
Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight
Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O.
Money Order, Registered Letter, Express prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may
accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which with-
out delay, hence this special price. Providing order is given immediately.
Address or call upon **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

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ESTABLISHED A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

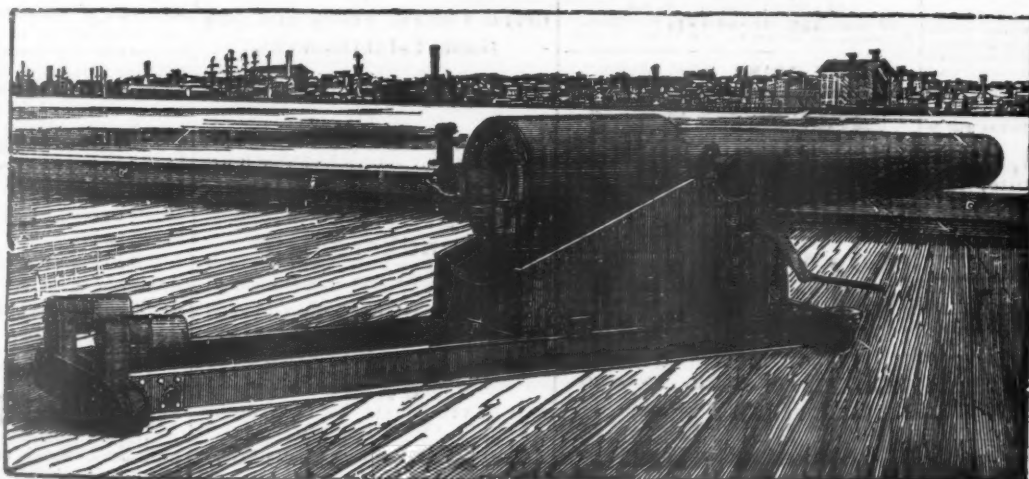
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PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO., Proprietors.

ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

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THE BEST CAP—WITH FINEST
SILK GLAZED COVER AND
EMB'D ORNAMENT, \$5.00.
THE MOST PERFECT CAP MADE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY
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SUCCESSOR TO
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Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the
Military Service of the United States.

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J. H. McKENNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO BAKER & McKENNEY, 141 Grand Street, New York,
CORK and FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

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SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
7 Bond Street, New York,
Army, Navy, and National Guard Furnishers.

J. H. WILSON,
MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.
1106 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,
Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF McKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX

OFFICERS, COMPANY & MESS OUTFITS,

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Silver Plated, Wood, and all
METAL UTENSILS, AND OTHER WARES,
SUITABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP,
GARRISON AND NAVY.

The undersigned, for over a quarter of a century
in this building, having succeeded to the
spacious salerooms for many years the headquarters
for above lines of goods, have unsurpassed
facilities for filling promptly and correctly all
orders for goods in the above lines and their
various branches.

Can refer to many prominent Officers.
Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be
furnished by mail on application.

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Nos. 1-17 Cooper Institute, N.Y.

BURNETT & SMITH
317 Broadway, New York City,
Transact all classes of Financial Business for
Army Officers.

THOMAS MILLER & SON'S
NEW YORK
SHIRT MAKERS.
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND SOLE CATALOGUE

1st Prize Medal Vienna, 1873.

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Manufacturer of
Meerschaum Pipes
AND HOLDERS

Wholesale and Retail. Finest Goods at lowest
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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
STORK—399 Broadway, New York.
FACTORIES—69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

DON'T DRINK DIRTY WATER.

Indispensable to Travellers and Emigrants. It
is a genuine Filter, and will last for many years.
Price 50 Cents each. Mailed Free.
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No. 1 Cigars
Delivered to
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from \$2 up \$10.
Little Builder
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JOHN HOLLAND,
Mfr of best quality Gold Pens, Specialties
"Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens
Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed
free.
16 WEST 4TH ST.,
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Important Reduction in Prices In DRESS AND FATIGUE SUITS for Army and Navy Officers

ESTABLISHED 1834.

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